

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) announced Monday it was ready to swap eight Israeli prisoners it is holding for more than 6,000 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel. The PLO's Executive Committee spokesman, Abdul Muhsen Abu Maizar, said formal terms for the swap were given to a senior Red Cross official who left for Geneva Monday. He said it was now up to the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which has been involved in the swap negotiations for months, to get Israel's approval of the terms. PLO captured eight Israeli soldiers in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley in September.

(Continued on page 3)

Palestinians stone Israelis

JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinian youths stoned Israeli vehicles and threw bottles at security forces Monday, during scattered protests in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, security officials said. In Ramallah security forces dispersed students at a teachers seminar who threw stones and bottles at Israeli patrols. They also broke up anti-Israeli marches by pupils from two high schools. The marchers said they were protesting against the wounding Sunday of a Palestinian who was shot in the thigh when he escaped from a military vehicle during demonstrations. Security officials said several Israeli cars were damaged by stones in Nablus, the West Bank's largest town.

U.N. asked to resume Mideast debate

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Arab states Monday called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to resume its debate on the occupied territories. Jasim Jamal, the chief delegate of Qatar and current chairman of the Arab group, submitted the request, but a U.N. spokesman said he did not know when the 15-nation council would act on it. The Security Council is at present discussing issues related to Central America and is due to begin a debate next week on Namibia (South West Africa).

Glenn leads Mondale in opinion polls

LOS ANGELES (R) — Former Astronaut John Glenn has overtaken front-runner Walter Mondale in the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to a Los Angeles Times poll. The newspaper's poll showed that Mr. Glenn, a senator for the state of Ohio, was favoured by 28 per cent of the registered Democrats in the latest national survey compared with 26 per cent for Mr. Mondale.

S. Arabian minister leaves Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Saudi Arabia's finance minister, Sheikh Mohammad Ali Abul Khatib, left Dhaka Monday at the end of a four-day visit during which he presided over a meeting of the Saudi-Bangladesh Joint Commission. He also signed three agreements with Bangladesh on cooperation in the fields of railways, agriculture and joint investment.

NATO to hold war games in Turkey

CASTEAU, Belgium (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) will hold an exercise in eastern Turkey this month to demonstrate the alliance's determination to defend its strategic south-eastern flank, it was announced Monday. Eastern Turkey is one of two areas in which the North Atlantic alliance has a border with the Soviet Union. The other is northern Norway.

Rivers of whisky in Kuwaiti desert

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Monday destroyed over 8,000 bottles of whisky and 2,400 bottles of beer confiscated by police and customs, officials said. Eyewitnesses said police stood guard as officials used a bulldozer to crush the bottles at a local refuse dump, spreading rivers of whisky across the desert sands. Alcohol is banned in Kuwait and the ban was tightened earlier this month when embassy imports were outlawed.

OAU non-committal on next summit

LIBREVILLE, Gabon (R) — The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Edem Kojo, said Monday it was too early to say whether a summit due to be held in Addis Ababa next month would take place. Mr. Kojo told reporters he was aware that some African leaders favoured a postponement of the summit.

Lebanon-Israel pact to be signed today

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese and Israeli parliaments Monday brushed aside relentless opposition from Syria and gave their governments the go-ahead to sign a U.S.-sponsored pact on withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanon.

Israeli and Lebanese officials said the agreement, which provides for the withdrawal of an estimated 85,000 Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli troops, will be signed Tuesday in separate ceremonies in Israel and Lebanon.

But Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was quoted Monday as saying Syria would block the accord because the pact would place Lebanon under Israeli influence and threaten Syria's security.

"This agreement will not go ahead and will not be implemented and we shall not allow it to go ahead whatever developments there are in the region," Mr. Khaddam said.

Syria's agreement is crucial because Israel has made the withdrawal of its 25,000 troops contingent on a pullout by Syrian and Palestinian forces numbering nearly 50,000.

The Lebanese parliament unanimously backed the government's determination to sign the withdrawal deal with Israel.

Although President Amin Gemayel has the power to conclude treaties without parliamentary approval, the vote, by what officials said was an unusually high turnout of members, was seen as an important gesture of support.

Meeting in closed session amid strict security, the one-house legislature approved a government statement outlining the government's position.

Deputies then accepted in a show of hands a motion to "empower the speaker to proclaim the unanimity of the chamber and express the steadfastness of national unity in supporting the administration in achieving full sovereignty," officials said.

Deputies were not asked to vote directly on the agreement, key parts of which are being kept secret. Eighty of the 91 members attended.

Commenting on why the government consulted parliament on the accord, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said: "We are anxious to take this important step because we feel we are about to take an historical move that interests not only us but also the entire Arab area."

Lebanese officials, responding to Syrian opposition, say the withdrawal deal frees Lebanon of Israeli occupation and they add that Syria has not put up a viable alternative.

Parliament Speaker Kamel Al Assad said after the vote: "Lebanon's achievement of ending the Israeli occupation while maintaining sovereignty, liberation of the land and independence is not only a gain for Lebanon but also an Arab gain."

In an effort to rally Arab support for the deal, Mr. Gemayel has

(Continued on page 3)

Syria says it will block Lebanon withdrawal deal

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was quoted Monday as saying Syria would block the U.S.-backed deal for Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

In an interview with As Safir, a leading leftist Beirut daily, Mr. Khaddam maintained Syria's relentless opposition to the deal, which is due to be signed Tuesday.

"Let no one miscalculate, for miscalculation in issues of destiny is serious, and very serious," he said.

"This agreement will not go ahead and will not be implemented and we shall not allow it to go ahead whatever developments there are in the region."

The Syrian stance is crucial because Israel has reserved the right not to honour the accord if there is no parallel withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces in Lebanon.

"Our withdrawal from Lebanon under this agreement would make us responsible for delivering Lebanon to Israel," Mr. Khaddam told an As Safir correspondent in Damascus.

Mr. Khaddam said a Syrian withdrawal following the Israeli-Lebanese accord would place the whole of Lebanon under Israeli influence.

"This is unacceptable and not possible... we would be blockaded in Syria, the Palestinian cause would be liquidated and the region placed under Israeli hegemony," Mr. Khaddam said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who clinched the Israeli-Lebanese deal in a mission earlier this month, has said the next step will be for Lebanon to begin talks with Syria and the PLO on a pullout by their forces.

Asked how Syria would respond to a Lebanese request to withdraw, Mr. Khaddam said it would have to be considered "in the light of developments and the new reality."

But he added: "As we have told the Lebanese government, Syrian forces will stay in Lebanon as long as there is an Israeli gain."

Syrian officials and the government-controlled media have repeatedly asserted that the accord would give Israel rewards rendered to waiting police when he landed on the outskirts of Muscat.

The plane flew back to Iran, the officials said, and it was not known how many people were on board.

Authorities said the hijacker had been arrested for illegal entry into the country.

The last hijack attempt in the Gulf area was in April when an Iranian C-130 transport plane was hijacked in Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. It was retuelled and later returned to Iran with the hijacker still aboard.

(Continued on page 3)

Iranian skyjacker jumps into arms of Oman police

BAHRAIN (R) — An Iranian air force corporal parachuted into the arms of the Omani authorities Monday when they refused to allow a plane he had hijacked to land at Muscat airport, officials at the airport said.

They said the plane, an Iranian P-3 Orion military patrol aircraft, had approached Muscat airport and asked to land, it was not given clearance because it had no permission to enter Omani airspace.

The officials said the armed hijacker, identified as Mohammad Hassan Arjomandi, 30, then parachuted from the plane and surrendered to waiting police when he landed on the outskirts of Muscat.

The plane flew back to Iran, the officials said, and it was not known how many people were on board.

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Bids opened for ambitious Karachi-Peshawar highway

ISLAMABAD (R) — A U.S., West German and Pakistani construction consortium has made the lowest bid of \$615 million to build a highway from Karachi to Peshawar, one of the world's biggest road projects, authoritative sources said Monday.

The 1,550-kilometre highway will be built alongside an existing road to turn it into dual carriageway running from Pakistan's main port of Karachi to Peshawar at the head of the Khyber Pass near the border with Afghanistan.

The road, which partly follows the route of the historic Grand Trunk Road will pass through Hyderabad, Sahiwal, Lahore and Rawalpindi.

A spokesman for the government National Highway Board, which called for tenders for the project, told Reuters bids were opened Monday but the successful bidder would not be announced until a later date.

The sources said 17 foreign and 32 Pakistani firms formed 11 consortia to bid for the project, which is due to be finished in 1984. Foreign companies involved were from the U.S., Britain, Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Hong Kong, South Korea, Brazil and Norway. Foreign bidders needed a Pakistani partner.

(Continued on page 3)



A MOMENT OF GLORY: Finnish world champion Keke Roseberg, who won the Monaco Grand Prix motor race Sunday, waves to spectators as Monte Carlo royals, (left to right) Princess Caroline, Prince Rainier III and Prince Albert, applaud (A.P. wirephoto)

Hassan, Reagan discuss Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan conferred with President Reagan Monday and later voiced optimism about prospects in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East.

The Crown Prince voiced Jordan's "consistent stand towards Arab rights, and the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine in particular," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

He emphasised "Jordan's support for the Palestinian entity and Jordan's national commitment to supporting the steadfastness of Palestinians under Israeli occupation," the agency added.

"The Crown Prince reiterated Jordan's commitment to U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the Middle East, which provide for a just and comprehensive settlement that guarantees Arab rights," Petra said.

The Prince told reporters as he left the White House that "there is much heart to be taken" over developments.

Asked about Syria's rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement and its refusal to pull back its own forces from Lebanon, Prince Hassan replied: "It's just a question of time."

(Continued on page 3)

Kuwait, UAE envoys arrive in Tehran with new proposals

GCC revives Gulf war mediation

TEHRAN (R) — Ministers from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrived in Tehran Monday on a mission which informed sources in Kuwait said would include presenting a new Arab plan to end the Iran-Iraq war.

The official purpose of the trip is to discuss with Iran and Iraq the problems which have blocked agreement on the repair of shattered Iranian oil wells in the war zone at the head of the Gulf.

The wells, two of which Iran says were hit by Iraqi attacks, have been spewing thousands of barrels of oil a day into the sea, causing a huge slick.

The Kuwaiti sources said the envoys would also be testing Iranian reaction to a peace plan drawn up by six Arab states in the Gulf proposing a withdrawal of troops to the pre-war border, formation of a reconstruction front, and an exchange of prisoners.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah and UAE Minister of State for

(Continued on page 3)

Bonn minister defends prisoner swap

BONN (R) — The West German minister who arranged a controversial exchange of prisoners with Libya defended the deal against press outcry Monday.

Foreign Affairs Minister of State Juergen Moellmann, who negotiated the swap and a similar exchange eight days ago in talks in Tripoli last month, said in radio interviews the deal was justified on humanitarian grounds.

Several newspapers Monday accused the government of yielding to political blackmail and setting a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Moellmann acknowledged that the swap could set a bad example and left "mixed feelings" but he said Libya had also agreed to stop carrying out its domestic conflicts on West German territory.

Most of his talks had involved arrangements to make sure future bilateral political relations remained free of such disruptions, the minister said.

Mr. Moellmann acknowledged that apart from humanitarian considerations, Bonn's healthy trade relations with Tripoli had played a role in setting up the prisoner exchange.

"It would be unrealistic to deny that foreign and economic policy questions were taken into account as well," he told a radio interviewer.

The minister said 3,500 West Germans were working in Libya and the two countries did business worth about 10 billion marks (\$4.1 billion) a year.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, speaking at a routine news conference, repeatedly refused to say whether the eight West Germans released by Tripoli had been held as hostages.

On Sunday, Libya freed eight West German prisoners accused of spying for the U.S., in exchange for the release of two Libyans on trial in Bonn on charges of torturing Libyan students whom they believed to be opponents of Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

It was the second such swap between the two countries in a week. On May 8 Bonn exchanged a Libyan, serving life imprisonment for the murder of a former Libyan diplomat here, for four long-term West German prisoners in Libya.

The conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung described the exchanges as a "shameful spectacle."

The left-wing Frankfurter Rundschau said: "In practice a deal was arranged which meant giving in to coercion."

Stern staff demand management be sacked

HAMBURG (R) — Editorial staff at the West German magazine Stern Monday demanded the magazine's management be sacked in the aftermath of the fake Hitler diaries scandal.

A delegation representing about 160 journalists holding a sit-in at Stern's headquarters put their demands to Reinhard Mohn, chairman of the big Bertelsmann publishing group which controls the magazine.

Meanwhile the dealer who supplied the no volumes of forged diaries to Stern, Konrad Kujau, refused to answer questions from a Hamburg public prosecutor until his lawyer was present.

Prosecutor Peter Beck said Mr. Kujau, remanded in custody Sunday after surrendering to Bavarian border police, would not be questioned until police had sifted through documents seized at his house and shop in Stuttgart last week.

Mr. Beck said the prosecutor's office was investigating both Mr. Kujau and sacked Stern reporter Gerd Heidemann, to whom he sold the purported diaries, on suspicion of defrauding the magazine. Officials raided Mr. Heidemann's Hamburg flat on Saturday.

"We know Kujau's and Heidemann's lines of defence from the press so there's no point in questioning them until we have studied the evidence confiscated at their homes," Mr. Beck said.

The staff revolt at Stern began last Friday when Gruner and Jahr, a Bertelsmann subsidiary, named conservative journalists Johannes Gross and Peter Scholl-Latour to edit and publish the magazine.

The staff, who had insisted the appointments be rescinded, Sunday night widened their demands to include the removal of Stern's founder and publisher Henri Nannen and Gruner and Jahr chairman Gerd Schulte-Hillen.

Both men said they intended to stay on.

Hussein receives Moroccan message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco, "as part of the continuous consultations between the two countries to assess the current Arab situation and the latest developments in the Middle East," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The message, delivered to the King by the visiting speaker of the Moroccan parliament, Aldai Ould Sidi Baba, also deals with the "strong relations between Jordan and Morocco," Petra said.

The meeting between the King and Mr. Sidi Baba was attended by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh and Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki.

Mr. Sidi Baba arrived in Amman Sunday heading a Moroccan parliamentary delegation to hold talks with Jordanian parliamentarians before attending an Arab Parliamentary Union meeting due to open in Baghdad later this week.

King confers with Belgian crown prince

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cooperation between Jordan and Belgium in the fields of industries, commerce and trade, agriculture, and transport were discussed here Monday by His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Albert of Belgium who is on a five-day visit to Jordan heading an economic delegation.

Also discussed during the meeting was bilateral cooperation in water projects and exchange of technical expertise, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Prince Albert conveyed to King Hussein the greetings of King Baudouin of Belgium and praised the relations of friendship linking the Belgian and Jordanian people, Petra said.

Formal Belgian-Jordanian talks start, page 3

Bonn, Paris review ties

PARIS (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand met Monday to review Franco-German relations, recently strained by differences over monetary, economic and trade policy.

The two leaders, who are holding a regular biannual summit, want to show that the 20-year-old special Franco-German relationship can weather tensions arising from differences between their present governments, officials said.

Bonn's conservative administration and Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist hold divergent views on issues ranging from strategy for European economic revival to community financial, agricultural, political and trade policies.

In only one area—defence and European security—are the stances of the two governments nearly identical. Mr. Mitterrand backs the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles if arms talks with the Soviet Union fail.


Officials in Bonn and Paris said no breakthroughs were expected from the summit but that the good personal rapport between the two leaders would help dispel the climate of uncertainty surrounding relations.

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CLARIFICATION

The announcement of the syndicated loan that appeared on page 1 of yesterday's Jordan Times was an unauthorised translation from the Arabic that was published inadvertently without prior approval of the English wording by the Arab Bank, lead manager and agent of the loan. The mistake was that of the Jordan Press Foundation, which regrets the error and apologises for any inconvenience that may have occurred.



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ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO JORDAN

FEATURES

Florida's low cost of living attracts thousands

By Stewart Russell
Reuter

MIAMI — Attracted by a low cost of living, a pollution-free environment, a healthy economy and a warm climate, hundreds of thousands of Americans are moving to start a new life in Florida.

Every hour of every day last year, 27 people moved to the Sunshine State making a total of 232,200 new residents.

According to U.S. census bureau data, Florida's population growth was averaging 245,000 people a year during the 1970s with immigrants far outnumbering babies born in the state.

State government analysts calculate that the influx will continue throughout the next decade. Joel Wells, president of Sun Banks of Florida, told bank analysts recently that Florida would be the second most populous American state by the year 2000 with 18.3 million residents.

If his prediction is correct, Florida, which in 1980 had 9.7 million residents and now ranks eighth in the United States, would overtake both New York and Texas to lie second only to California.

By counting the number of out-of-state vehicles registered in Florida and excluding refugees from overseas, analysts calculated that most of the new residents were coming from New York, followed by Ohio, Georgia, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

They found there was plenty of room.

"While some of Florida's major cities are becoming crowded," the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta noted in a recent survey, "The state's average density is 166 people per square mile (2.59 sq km) which compares well with New Jersey — 940 people per square mile, Massachusetts, 695, New York, 354 and Ohio, 262."

Yet although much of Florida's initial population growth was spurred by retirees seeking a warm

climate, the survey debunked the myth that the Sunshine State is one vast geriatric ward.

"In actual numbers Florida's working population has increased substantially more than its elderly population. Between 1970 and 1980 the working age population grew by 1.6 million," the survey said.

One of the main reasons for the vast influx is the relatively healthy state of Florida's economy.

Florida ended 1982 with employment at about the same level as in 1981 and its March jobless rate was 8.9 per cent against 10.4 per cent nationwide.

In the past 10 years the state has encouraged development of high technology industries and international banking and commerce, especially with Latin America.

Even during the recession Florida remained the nation's number one tourist destination — 38 million holidaymakers came last

year. Approximately 17 per cent of the state's work force has a tourism-related job.

Both newcomers and businessmen are also attracted by Florida's pollution-free environment since the small amount of manufacturing that exists is generally in "clean" industries such as electronics and food processing.

Ranked seventh lowest in the U.S. for its cost of living in terms of state and local taxes and coupled with the fact that most of its roads, bridges, schools and hospitals have been built in the last 20 years, the national accounting firm Alexander Grant has for the past two years rated Florida number one for favourable business climate.

But expansion, demographic and economic, brings problems as well as promise and much of the current session of the state legislature will be concerned with what Governor Bob Graham calls "measures to manage Florida's

growth and natural resources wisely."

Legislation under discussion covers fund-raising for new roads and bridges and repairs to older ones, measures to protect drinking water supplies and to ensure adequate sewage and hazardous waste disposal.

Also on the agenda: Improving the state's education system, which Graham has listed as his first priority, and effective controls to protect coastlines, wildlife and wilderness areas from the kind of runaway development that has overwhelmed much of the southeastern tip of the state.

Writing in the current issue of the monthly business magazine Florida Trend, John Naisbitt, author of the best-selling book Megatrends, says Florida "in many ways leads the current restructuring of America's economy as the nation sloughs off its old industrial skin and grows into a new age."

NEW YORK — Alan Jay Lerner, creator of My Fair Lady, has built his latest musical around his own fair lady — wife Liz Robertson.

"Dance a little closer," in which Robertson plays the mistress of an American diplomat, opened on Broadway.

"I tried it 10 years ago, but I thought, 'who can play that woman?'" Lerner, 64, told Reuters in a recent interview. "Then one day, about two years ago, I looked across the table and said, 'Aha. Now I know.' So I went to work with Liz in mind."

The author-lyricist-director, whose 12 previous Broadway shows include Brigadoon, Camelot and Gigi, met his 28-year-old British wife four years ago when he directed her as Eliza Doolittle in My Fair Lady in London.

"I wanted to get to know the cast, so I took the leading lady out to dinner. It was the first time I'd taken anyone out who was two inches (five centimetres) taller than I was — but it was for the sake of my art, he said.

They were soon married, he for the eighth time.

"I realise I never was married before," he said. "I'm ashamed to say I wasn't always in love and I didn't always get married for the right reasons. But I think you get married for the wrong reasons and divorced for the right ones."

He says Liz had turned his life around.

"I looked at a picture of myself 10 years ago and I looked like Lionel Barrymore, only not as

good looking. Suddenly in the last four years I feel like I've just started over," he said.

"Dance a little closer" is based on Robert Sherwood's 1936 Delight, a love story written in 1936 and set at the beginnings of World War II.

Lerner has updated the play to a time "in the avoidable future," with the Russians marching through the Balkans and NATO landing planes in Austria.

Liz plays the lover of an American diplomat with a German accent working as an adviser to the president.

"The kind of musicals I write are tender, romantic musicals," said Lerner. "I'm very passionate politically, but I try not to let it interfere with my writing. I'm not an admirer of the present administration."

Dance a Little Closer will mark Lerner's Broadway debut as a director and is his first collaboration with Charles Strouse, composer of Annie. Besides Robertson, the cast includes Len Cariou and George Rose.

Lerner's Broadway shows have garnered two drama critics' awards and two Tonys. He also received Academy Awards for an American in Paris, My Fair Lady and Gigi, the largest number of Oscar-winning musicals written by one man.

Looking tanned and dapper like a man in his 40s, Lerner retains the humility of a sincere craftsman. He says he still loves writing musicals as much as when he started 50 years ago.

Is it hard to throw a song out when it doesn't work?

"Not really. You're too emb-

Creator of 'My Fair Lady' stages new musical with his own fair lady

By Mark Matousek
Reuter

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"Not really. You're too emb-

arrassed," he said. "I discovered at a certain point in my life that I cared less about success than avoiding humiliation."

"I mean that sincerely — you play something that doesn't work and you just shrink. You think everybody is looking at you and accusing you."

"Once in 'Fair Lady' we had a song for Rex (Harrison) and we thought, this will be his 'Piece de Resistance'. One night and it was out. It was awful."

In an age of extravagant "concept" musicals, Lerner sticks to his belief that the story is what keeps musical theatre alive.

"It's about people, not scenery or tricks," he says.

Although Lerner believes musical extravaganzas are "doomed" by their insincerity, he says they will not disappear until "somebody starts writing what musicals should be."

"We lost a generation of writers in the 1960s. The theatre was the establishment. I grew up worshipping Rogers and Hart. Cole Porter and Jerome Kern."

"I know in the sixties none of the kids were worshipping me but now people are coming around to feeling that theatre is a viable expression. There are so many places still to go in musical theatre."

Lerner plans to keep blazing the trail: "I knew when I was 12 years old that this is what I wanted to do, and I never changed. I'm no clown who wants to play Hamlet. I want to go on writing musicals till I'm 80 if I can."

"I am not going to grow old gracefully or gently. I'll go out kicking and screaming."

Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue receives a facelift

By Bruce Russell
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Pennsylvania Avenue, designed to be "the main street of the nation," is being given a major facelift after falling into embarrassing disrepair over the past 50 years.

The aim of the reconstruction work is to revive the mixture of monuments, hotels, theatres and restaurants which made the broad boulevard, used for presidential parades, the centre of the capital in the last century.

The decline began in the early 1930s with the gradual drift of commercial activity from the heart

of the city to the suburbs and speeded up after the Washington race riots of 1968 when nearby commercial areas were gutted.

Henry Berliner, head of the planning organisation set up by Congress to improve the appearance of the avenue, said of its decayed state in the early 1970s: "It was an embarrassment. I think it was incumbent upon the United States to revitalise it. It wasn't very inspiring to be confronted by a series of motley shops, condemned buildings and uninspired landscapes."

Pennsylvania Avenue was designed by French urban planner Pierre L'Enfant in 1791 to be a

stately, panoramic 1.2 mile (two kilometre) drive between Congress, sitting on its hilltop, and the White House, home of the presidents.

The restoration work being done by Berliner's Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) has apparently squashed talk of holding the presidential parade elsewhere.

He says most of the work on the avenue will be completed by the next inaugural parade in 1985 and all the surrounding buildings should be finished by the next one in 1989.

The restored avenue will be bordered by a number of new

high-rise office buildings and hotels, but will retain much that was picturesque and quaint from the old avenue.

Besides giving a facelift to the avenue, corporation officials say another aim is to lure tourists from the grassy, museum-lined mall south of the avenue into the commercial district to its north.

The rebuilding programme will bring fashionable hotels, restaurants, art galleries, theatres and recreation activities to the area.

The hotel building includes the reconstruction of the turn-of-the-century Baroque Willard Hotel, which was the scene of a

number of presidential inaugural balls.

The five parks along the avenue have been redesigned to include skating rinks, outdoor cafes and bandstands.

The reconstruction plan has lured at least one major corporation to the avenue. Sears, the large retail chain, is to restore a quaint twin-towered building to be headquarters for its international operations.

And to ensure that the avenue has a lived-in appearance, a large section of it is to be reserved for residential apartments.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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HOME NEWS

OIC recommends 1% of budget for spending on science

AMMAN (Petra) — The conference of the Permanent Committee on Science and Technology, a branch of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), has recommended that OIC member states allocate one per cent of their budgets for spending on science and technology in their own countries.

It also strongly urged that members work to increase the number of scientists in the Islamic world from four to 50 for each 10,000 citizens. Labour Minister and chairman of the Jordanian delegation to the conference Jawad Al Anani said.

The four-day conference, which concluded its meetings in Islamabad on May 13, has also recommended that Muslim scientists abroad be given moral and material incentives to encourage them to return home and work in their own countries, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted Dr. Anani as saying.

Dr. Anani said the conference called on the Islamic countries to support the international institutions responsible for introducing the new technologies to Islamic states.

The conference earlier issued the "Islamabad document" affirming the need to return to the teachings of Islam which gives scientists a special status. Dr. Anani said.

Dr. Anani delivered a speech to the conference on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan explaining the significance of science and technology in development and Jordan's ideas for the transfer of technology from the developed to the developing countries. Prince Hassan's ideas were received with great interest by the participants, Dr. Anani said.

Dr. Anani returned to Amman early this week after attending the conference.



Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour (second from left) leads the Jordanian team in negotiations over economic cooperation with his Belgian counterparts (Petra photo)

Belgian, Jordanian trade teams discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A Belgian economic delegation, under the leadership of Crown Prince Albert, Monday discussed the development of trade ties with a team led by Jordanian Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour.

In the first round of a series of planned meetings, the two sides discussed Belgian technical aid and loans to Jordan to finance development projects in the field of health services, transport, water, agriculture and the technical training of Jordanians in Belgium.

They also discussed ways of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries and the possibility of having Belgium import Jordanian products.

The Belgian delegation, which arrived in Amman Sunday, met the Jordanian side, which also included National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh, at the Amman Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Asfour briefed his guests delegation on Jordan's economic system and the foreign investment facilities granted by the Jordanian government.

Dr. Odeh explained the country's five-year development plan, its goals and the projects included

in it. He said Jordan welcomes Belgium's participation in the implementation of the Jordanian development plan.

The two delegations then agreed in principle to establish joint Jordanian-Belgian projects in Jordan.

Another meeting held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce included the members of the Belgian delegation and the presidents of the Amman chambers of commerce and industry and many Jordanian businessmen and industrialists. During the meeting, they exchanged views on setting up joint projects in Jordan and strengthening trade between the two countries.

TCC celebrates Telecom. Day, promises JD 26m in contracts

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister and Chairman of the Board of Directors Muhammad Addoub Al Zaben marked World Telecommunications Day Monday by saying that "industrial countries should enhance the financial facilities granted to the developing countries so that they can keep pace with telecommunications progress throughout the world."

Gratitude for loans

Dr. Zaben extended his thanks to the Japanese and French governments for the loans and facilities they have rendered to help modernise and increase telephone services according to the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) plan to extend telecommunications services in rural Jordan.

Dr. Zaben expressed the hope that the results of these efforts would start benefiting Jordanian citizens by next year. He then congratulated the TCC on their achievements in providing direct dialing service between Amman and nine major world cities.

He also praised the government efforts aimed at providing the necessary financing for vital TCC projects, which are contributing to the building of the infrastructure of the national development plan.

Wise leadership

Concluding his message, Dr. Zaben praised the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein which provided the country with stability and progress as well as a unique international stature.

On the same occasion, TCC Director-General Mohammad Shahid Ismail issued a statement saying that the slogans chosen for this year's anniversary is "everybody on the line" and "the telephone as a key to development."

World phone imbalance

The statement said that the present unbalanced distribution of telephone services throughout the world could be easily seen from the figures quoted from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) publications. These said that in 1982, there

were about 550 million telephones in the world, but of these 90% were installed in only 15% of the world's nations.

Rural phone services

Mr. Ismail said that, although we are now half-way through the present 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, we have so far awarded contracts worth some JD 94m to "modernise, improve and increase by five-fold telephone services in Jordan." "Penetration into the rural areas of Jordan has been possible thanks to the digital technology, which is more cost-effective over long distances thus allowing us to diffuse modern automatic telephone services," he said.

New projects

Mr. Ismail added that "more projects for the benefit of the southern parts of Jordan will soon be floated for tender amounting to a total cost of not less than JD 26m, 15m of which will be financed through a loan agreement with the Japanese government."

De Sedouy: France seeks security, rights for all in Mideast

AMMAN (Petra) — French Ambassador in Amman Jacques-Alain de Sedouy has said that his country believes that any just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis should guarantee the rights of the area's states to security as well as the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Ambassador de Sedouy, who was lecturing at the University of Jordan Monday at the invitation of the School of Economics and Commerce, said that any solution of the Middle East crisis must be a political one with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at a basic level.

Ambassador de Sedouy said that his country is also supporting Iraq in the Gulf war in order to maintain the military balance between Iraq and Iran.

Speaking about his country's foreign policy, Ambassador de Sedouy said France is following an independent policy vis-a-vis the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and is seeking to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. He said in this connection, that France and the Soviet Union are currently implementing a joint gas line project (topped by the United States) which will supply natural gas to Western Europe from Siberia.

Lebanon-Israel to sign pact today

(Continued from page 1)

sent two special envoys around Arab capitals to explain Lebanon's position.

One arrived in Morocco Sunday night from Algeria and another was in the United Arab Emirates after visiting Kuwait.

Internal opposition

Despite the parliamentary vote, seven influential Lebanese politicians have grouped together with Syrian support to oppose the agreement.

A senior Gemayel aide flew by helicopter Monday for a 40-minute meeting with the senior of the seven, former President Sulaiman Franjeh, at his stronghold in the northern town of Zgharta in Syrian-controlled territory, reports there said.

Lebanese Economy and Trade Minister Ibrahim Halawi told a press conference in Abu Dhabi that Lebanese opponents of the agreement will be charged with high treason if they use armed force to foil it.

"Under Lebanese law, using force against resolutions adopted by the legitimate government is a clear violation of the law," which considers it high treason," Mr. Halawi said.

He added that "the legitimate authority represented by Lebanon's president and the parliament are the only concerned parties to implement the agreement."

The Lebanese army staged a wide security operation throughout central Beirut Monday as parliament met. Armoured personnel carriers with machine guns surrounded the mansion house used as a temporary parliament building and heavily-armed troops sealed off the immediate area.

Knesset approves pact

The Israeli Knesset (parliament) approved the accord by a majority of 57 to 6 with 45 abstentions.

Israeli military officers outside Beirut said the accord would first be signed at Khalde, south of Beirut, at 9 a.m. (0700 GMT) Tuesday.

After a ceremony of more than an hour, the U.S., Israeli and Lebanese delegations would fly by helicopter south across the Israeli border to Kiyat Shimoneli for a second signing towards noon (1000 GMT), they said.

The six votes against came from the Communist faction, the right-wing Tehiya (Renaissance) party and one lone Labour Party member.

Two cabinet members, minister without portfolio Ariel Sharon and Science Minister Yuval Neeman, absented themselves from the chamber when the vote was taken.

The eight-hour debate was held in a relaxed atmosphere with the results known in advance because of the opposition Labour Party decision to abstain.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said the agreement proved that the government's policy in Lebanon had ended in failure.

"You believed that through one good war we could force

peace on the Arab world," he said addressing Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"I hope the lesson will be learned that the use of military power to achieve far-reaching political goals does not work...the failure is not only of the government. It is all of us of the state of Israel and it hurts and stings us."

Defence Minister Moshe Arens said the agreement represented an important political achievement for Israel.

"I believe this agreement with Lebanon is an important step in the Middle East peace process. Lebanon can be, and perhaps will be, a bridge to the Arab world."

A Hebrew text of the agreement was distributed to members after news reached Israel that it had been approved by the Lebanese parliament.

The agreement provides for an end to the state of war between the two states, special "security" arrangements in South Lebanon, and establishes a framework for future trading between the two countries.

Hassan meets Reagan

(Continued from page 1)

"I don't think we should read too much into the possibility of a wider conflict," he said in reference to reports suggesting that there might be an Israeli-Syrian clash in Lebanon.

The Prince said he viewed developments in Lebanon as a means towards resuming overall Middle East peace diplomacy, including the issue of the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Asked if he was hopeful about the Middle East, Prince Hassan said: "I am hopeful by nature."

The White House later said Mr. Reagan told Prince Hassan he remained committed to his own Sept. 1 peace plan calling for self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said: "The president expressed his appreciation for the support of Jordan for the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and the president emphasised he had not and will not change his commitment to his Sept. 1 initiative and remains hopeful Jordan will be able to join the peace process."

On Sunday, the Crown Prince received at his residence the Lebanese and Algerian ambassadors to the United States.

Prince Hassan also received the chairman and members of the executive council of the National Association of Arab Americans in the United States.

Shooting in Sidon

(Continued from page 1)

Israeli-equipped and supported, has freedom of movement in the area.

The Lebanese security sources said the explosion occurred on a pavement 100 metres from the Israeli headquarters. It was followed immediately by heavy rifle fire and flares.

Israeli troops rapidly sealed off the area, arresting scores of people, including all those at a nearby wedding party, the sources said.

Maj. Haddad's future role has been a key issue in negotiations for a Lebanese-Israeli accord for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

NCC Monday approves tough new penalties for smugglers

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC), meeting Monday under the chairmanship of its Speaker Sulaiman Arar, continued its discussion of the draft customs law and approving 71 new articles out of a total of 278. The articles approved included the qualifications needed for a customs clearance agent, the rights of customs department employees, and the prosecution of smugglers.

The new Articles incorporated introduced strict penalties that deal with those violating customs laws and regulations.

Other articles approved deal with handling goods coming to Jordan for transit, and regulations governing warehouses, free zones,

temporary admission, re-exportation, and loads. At the beginning of the session, the NCC, which was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and a number of ministers, heard the government reply to a question about the Al Walah agricultural station.

The reply said that the station at present produces well over half a million coniferous saplings in addition to 80,000 of fruit-bearing tree saplings. The station is also producing healthy breeds of sheep and rabbits for livestock farmers.

The station also encourages the rearing of egg-laying chickens and used to distribute chicks to poultry raisers until the 1960s when the private sector took over the function.

The NCC also discussed the government reply to a proposal on extending water supplies to several villages in the Mar'an Governorate. The government said the population in these areas is sparse and the cost of conveying water to these villages is high.

The budget of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) does not permit such an extension water to these areas, the reply ended.

The NCC also discussed the government reply to an NCC proposal on an amendment to the Jordanian Bar Association law. The reply said the government is working on such an amendment, and will refer it to the NCC when it is completed in the next few days.

Badran sees Arab auditors

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh at his office Monday. He then received Jordanian ambassador to Sudan Musa Al Kilani.

He also saw the head of the Audit Department in Tunisia and the secretary-general of the higher audit and accountancy bureau which serves the Arab World.

The meeting was attended by chief of the Audit Bureau Hashim Al Dabbas.



Representatives from the Audit Department in Tunisia meet Prime Minister Mudar Badran in his office Monday (Petra photo)

Syria says it will stop pullout deal

(Continued from page 1)

for its invasion last June.

The Syrians object particularly to provisions reported to be in the accord saying an unspecified number of Israeli soldiers will remain in southern Lebanon for joint security patrols with the Lebanese army.

Commenting on expressions of optimism by Mr. Shultz that a Syrian withdrawal could eventually be negotiated, Mr. Khaddam said: "I find it strange that Mr. Shultz should arrive at such a conclusion... he has been clearly told that Syria will prolong the presence of its troops in Lebanon

until the last Israeli gain is removed."

Mr. Khaddam said the agreement would render Lebanon "an entirely different state" altering relations between Damascus and Beirut.

"Official Lebanon will be in a state of conciliation with Israel, and in a state of cooperation with Israel, while we are in a state of war with Israel," he said, adding: "Most of the Lebanese people stand by Syria against Israel."

Mr. Khaddam said the agreement was worse than the 1978 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel. He said Syria had full relations with Egypt at the

time but it severed ties because of the accords.

Asked if war was now likely between Syria and Israel, Mr. Khaddam said Israel had been mobilising its forces.

"We have taken defensive measures. Naturally, if we are subjected to aggression by Israel, we would exercise our right to self-defence," he said.

Asked about the extent of military backing for Syria from the Soviet Union, Mr. Khaddam said Moscow stood by Damascus.

"But in the event of a clash with Israel, it will be Syria which will confront and retaliate against the aggression," he declared.

'PLO ready for swap'

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Abu Maizar said the PLO would swap them for the release of all Palestinians and Lebanese held in an Israeli detention centre at Ansar, southern Lebanon, as well as 1,250 Palestinians held in Israeli jails.

According to Israeli figures, there are some 5,000 detainees in Ansar.

The PLO was also demanding the return of documents seized from the PLO-affiliated Palestine Research Centre when Israeli forces overran Beirut last September, he said.

Israel should also guarantee that released prisoners be allowed to stay in "occupied territory" and not be expelled or pursued by the Israeli authorities for any actions carried out before their release.

The reference to "occupied territory" appeared to mean both Israel itself and the territories occupied since the 1967 war.

The terms were largely the same as those first mentioned by PLO officials in February, but Monday appeared to be the first formal presentation of the conditions.

The slow-moving negotiations for the prisoner swap are being conducted through the Red Cross and Austria.

Gulf revives Iran-Iraq war mediation

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi were met at Tehran airport by Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and his deputy, Ahmad Azizi.

It said the two were arriving for talks on the oil slick but gave no details of their programme. They are also due to visit Baghdad before reporting on Wednesday to a meeting of other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers in Saudi Arabia.

The peace plan reported by the sources in Kuwait meets the first of Iran's three main conditions for ending the 32-month-old war, the withdrawal of forces to the pre-war border.

It also appears to take into account Iran's insistence on receiving more than \$135 billion in war damages by proposing a reconstruction fund to be financed by oil-producing states.

The plan makes no reference to Iran's third demand, that the

"invading enemy" be punished.

Western diplomats in Tehran said they believed Iran was determined to stick to its conditions for peace.

They noted that although Mr. Velayati said Sunday that the Gulf ministers' visit had nothing to do with ending the war, he added that this did not mean Iran rejected "regional countries' efforts to end the... war through meeting the... conditions of Iran."

Chess president receives award

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued granting President of the Royal Chess Club Abdul Malik Atafat the Jordanian Kawkab Medal, Third Order. His Highness Prince Mohammad bestowed the medal on Mr. Abdul Malik as a recognition of his efforts and those of his colleagues to raise the standard of chess in Jordan.

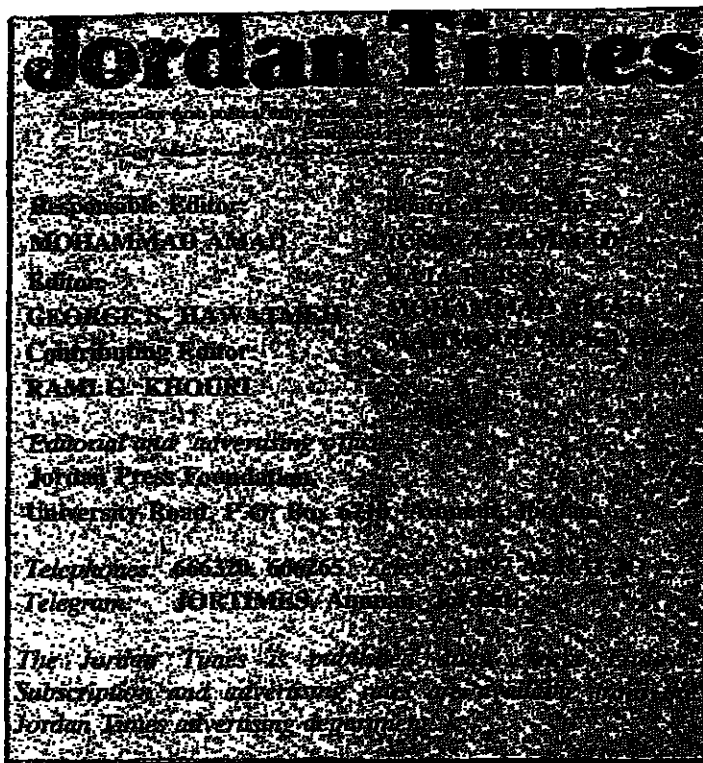
Lecturers visit air force base

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the professors and lecturers of the University of Jordan club Monday visited the Prince Hassan Air Force Base. At the beginning of the visit, the delegation listened to a briefing by the commander on the tasks and duties of the base. The delegation then toured the base and watched field exercises being carried out by the air men.

Strategic studies professor visits U. of J. campus

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting University of Jordan President Rashid Al Diqr received Monday Professor Miller, head of the Strategic Studies Centre at the University of Australia, who is currently visiting Jordan. Dr. Diqr briefed Professor Miller on the university's history, activities and role in the development of local and Arab communities.

Professor Miller was also received by University of Jordan Vice-President for Scientific Research and Higher Studies, Mahmoud Al Samra. They discussed ways of cooperation between the university and the centre



More care needed

An extraordinary example of how modern Jordanians can make use of the knowledge and experience of their ancestors in antiquity is taking place these days at a remote desert site. At the ancient city of Jawa, in the northeastern desert north of HS, the Natural Resources Authority is rebuilding some parts of the ancient water catchment and storage system that was established by the original builders of Jawa some 5,000 years ago. The rebuilt, concrete-lined new pool will provide badly needed water for the people and animal herds of the Jawa region by catching excess rain water that runs through the Wadi Rajil during winter and storing it for use during the dry spring and summer months. Only one of the many, big, ancient pools at Jawa is being restored and reused in this manner, and there are exciting possibilities of reviving the entire Jawa water system, based on dams, pools for animals and humans, assorted conveyance canals, gates and other ancillary facilities.

However, such a process of re-using the facilities of our ancestors has to be done with extreme care. The modern construction work, done as it is with bulldozers and other large machines, has to be closely coordinated with and cleared by those responsible for Jordan's archaeological heritage. In some sad cases, the commendable re-use of ancient facilities is marred by the unfortunate and unnecessary destruction of some parts of the ancient systems one is trying to re-use.

We think this effort to learn from the past is very useful, and often equally exciting. It should be continued and extended to all parts of the country — but it should also be carried out with great care and respect for the safety of ancient resources that are not only part of Jordan's heritage, but an important link in the history of mankind as a whole.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel main obstacle to peace

THE message His Majesty King Hussein sent to the 11th annual conference of the National Association of Arab Americans stressed the long-standing fact that Israel is the only side to have impeded the path to peace and stability in the Middle East. The King's analysis of history showed that, since its assault on Palestinian territory in 1948, Israel has not for a single moment abandoned its aggressive policy towards the peoples of the region, while covering up for such an outlook with high-sounding talk about its concern for peace.

The invasion of Lebanon is the latest chapter in a long series of aggressions by Israel. The massacres that took place during and after the invasion had not been witnessed in all the history of the region until the Zionist menace laid its foundations in Palestine. Peace efforts too have been persistently thwarted by Israel's extremist attitude, which did not even refrain from arrogantly opposing the Reagan initiative. The U.S. proposals were announced as unacceptable by the Israeli government, and the building of settlements intensified to make the implementation of the initiative impracticable. The negotiations on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon were then unduly prolonged by Israel, which did much harm to U.S. credibility in the Middle East. The uncertainty of such a credibility had further complicated the situation in the region, and made peace almost unattainable. The King's message to the American public is a commendable contribution to familiarising it with the realities of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al Dustour: King's reminder to U.S.

SUPPORTERS of Israel, His Majesty King Hussein said in his message to the 11th conference of the National Association of American Arabs, cannot defend Israel's so-called peaceful approach to the Middle East after all that has happened in her history. Accusations that used to be made against the Arabs before 1967 must now focus on their real target: Israel. But regardless of the fact that Israel is the biggest and most persistent aggressor in the region, U.S. support has not ended or even flickered for a moment — on the contrary it has increasingly taken more intensified forms.

The King pointed out that while U.S. assistance to Jordan was only \$100 million, a House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee added \$365 million to the already allocated \$2,550 million in aid for Israel. This U.S. generosity came in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and following the blatant rejection by Israel of the Reagan initiative. Part of this aid is now being used to build new settlements on the occupied Arab territories.

The King also warned against granting Israel's security priority over Palestinian rights, as Israel cannot gain both peace and land at the same time. Peace, in such a case, will be nothing but a submission to the conditions of aggression and force. The King reminded U.S. President Reagan of the inadmissibility of seizing others' land by force, as this leaves no room for peace, stability or security in the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanon needs compassion

WHAT would happen if the majority of the Lebanese people approved the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli agreement while Syria considered it a violation of Arab agreements on which Syrian-Lebanese relations are based?

Lebanon found no Arabs by its side during the eight-year civil war, nor did it receive Arab assistance when it was overwhelmed by a sweeping Israeli invasion. The Arab deterrent force, which entered Lebanon to set up an intra-Lebanese peace and protect Lebanon's Arab affiliation, accomplished little of its original purpose.

If Lebanon, the state and the people, decides by a great majority to sign the agreement, then so be it as Lebanese safety and sovereignty is the most important of all considerations. One must also remember that conflict in the Arab World is nothing new as those who have stood against Iraq in its war with Iran must remember. Lebanon is in need of compassionate Arab understanding that helps it to preserve its own future, while the Arabs must prevent Israel from manipulating Arab divisions so as to ostracise Lebanon from its Arab environment.

Bradford labour voters likely to elect Marxist

By James Anderson
Reuter

BRADFORD, England — If working-class voters in this depressed textile town hold to their traditional Labour Party allegiance in Britain's next general election, they will send to parliament a dedicated Marxist of a new breed.

Pat Wall, 49, a longtime party and trade union activist, captured the Labour nomination last year from North Bradford's present member, rightwinger Ben Ford.

He is a Marxist, and proud of it, and believes there can be no solution to Britain's problems without fundamental change of the social system, a view that is anathema to many in his party.

When Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher goes to the country to seek a fresh mandate, possibly next month, Wall's campaign will be a test of how far Labour voters are willing to endorse the growing influence of the left in the party.

If Wall and a few other Marxist Labour candidates around the country are elected, they will gain the respectability of a parliamentary platform for views more radical than any heard in the House of Commons for at least a generation.

Wall believes in the rapid and wholesale abolition of the capitalist social and economic system, which he thinks can never permanently reverse its long-term drift towards high and higher levels of unemployment.

A parliament committed to radical reform might have to sweep away many of the country's institutions, like the monarchy and the House of Lords, he said in a controversial speech last year.

And it might also have to act to prevent entrenched conservatives in the police, the armed forces and the judiciary from blocking the path of Socialism, he added.

Quoting Socialist pioneers of 50 or 80 years ago, Wall says that such ideas were part of the Labour Party from its birth. But they disappeared from view in the cold

war years that followed the World War II.

Leading members of a Marxist faction called the Militant Tendency were expelled by Labour in February, accused of forming a party-within-the-party.

But after causing endless, savage party wrangles over the past few years and helping to prompt the defection of nearly 30 MPs to a new centrist party, the Social Democrats, the role of the Labour left is sure to be a prominent election theme.

Other parties hope, and many mainstream Labour activists fear, that leftwingers, including less radical figures well established in the party structure like former Cabinet Minister Tony Benn, are a major electoral liability.

That view seemed partially confirmed three months ago when Bernadette, a rundown district of east London's dockland and a Labour stronghold for decades, overwhelmingly rejected a young leftwinger, Peter Tatchell, in a parliamentary by-election.

The humiliation of the left was driven home a few weeks later when a middle-of-the-road candidate successfully defended the northeast England constituency of Darlington.

Like Bernadette, Bradford North would in normal circumstances be a safe seat for a Labour candidate.

Ben Ford's margin of victory over a Conservative rival in 1979 was 7,500 votes, 15 per cent of those cast.

But it is clear to activists in all parties here that the Bernadette effect is to some degree at work against Pat Wall.

Like Peter Tatchell, he has links with Militant Tendency.

He has been spotlighted by Conservative newspapers as an extremist and accused of belonging to a Trotskyist plot to take over the Labour Party from within, a charge he denies.

A canvasser for the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance reports meeting the frequent response on Bradford doorsteps that:

"We're Labour, but we won't vote for that so-and-so Wall."

"I recognise it as a problem," says Wall. "We do get a bad reaction from some people. But it's surprisingly little."

"People who don't know you and have only read the garbage in the press are bound to be influenced by it."

"But when they meet you their reaction is: 'Oh, he's not like that at all. The only way we can deal with it is to be out on the streets, out among the people,'" he adds.

"I think that nine Labour voters out of 10, when they know that I'm the official Labour candidate, accept that position."

Some others in the party are less sure, particularly because the present member for Bradford North has not yet decided whether to challenge Wall by standing as an independent.

One old-guard activist who does not want to be named believes that Ford and a Social Democrat between them could draw off enough Labour votes to give

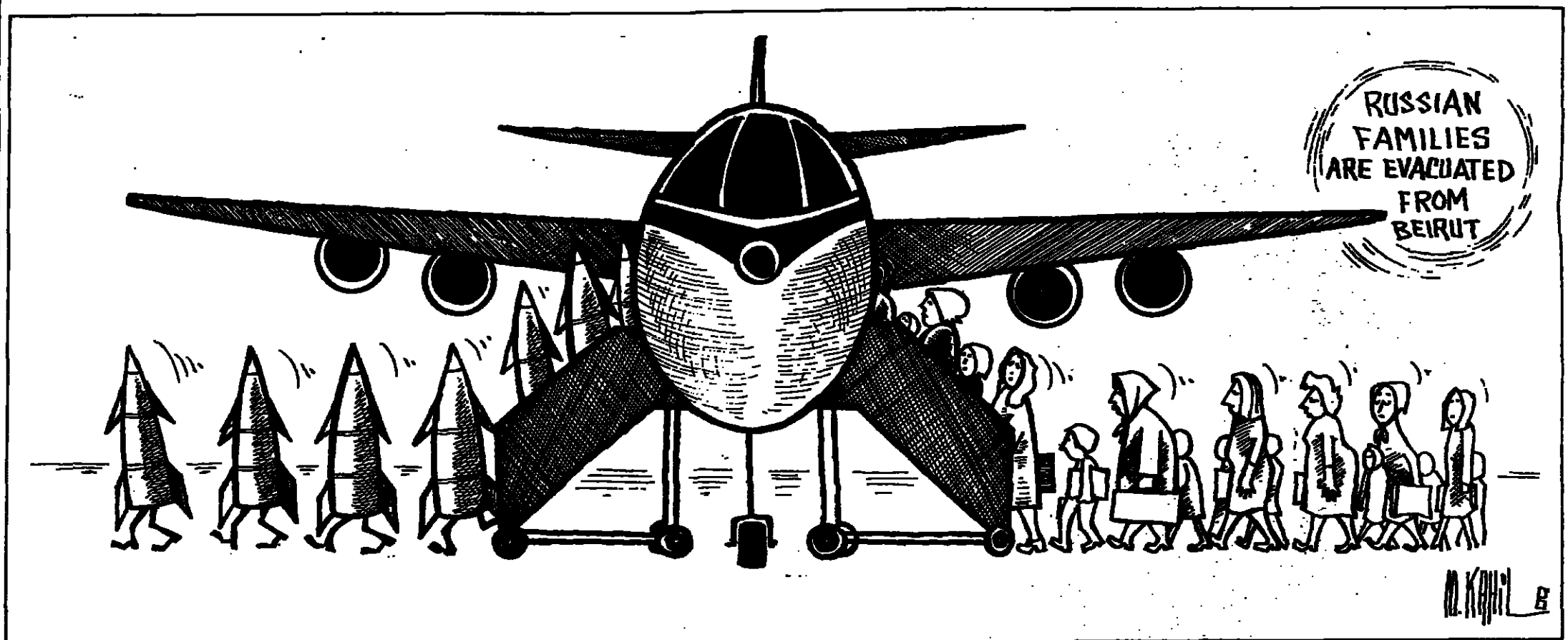
the seat to the Conservatives. Within the Labour Party as a whole, which loyalists like to describe as "a broad church" spanning a wide range of views, Wall's Marxist philosophy marks an outer periphery.

If he makes it to Westminster, he and perhaps a few more like-minded newcomers will be a small minority within the parliamentary Labour Party's leftwing faction.

New procedures for choosing candidates caused intense conflict because of the danger they posed to present MPs.

In the event, only Ford and five other veterans among the party's 238 members of parliament were actually discarded by young radicals in their constituency organisations.

But with a bloc of rightwingers defecting to the Social Democrats, leftwingers are sure to be more strongly represented on the Labour benches of the next parliament, a prospect other parties are certain to play up in the election campaign.



Vietnam troop withdrawal seen as attempt to win international support

By Michael Fathers
Reuter

HO CHI MINH CITY — Vietnam's partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea this week appears to be an attempt to win back international support.

China, the United States, the ASEAN group of non-Communist Southeast Asian nations and a majority of United Nations members have demanded a Vietnamese military withdrawal and free United Nations-supervised elections in Kampuchea as the price for restoring Hanoi to their favour.

Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in 1979 ousted the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and changed the balance of power in the region. It made Vietnam an international outcast and led to its isolation from all but Swedish and Soviet-Bloc aid.

Diplomats in Hanoi had reported that Peking had made known to the Kremlin during their first tentative talks to normalise Sino-Vietnamese relations that regular Vietnamese withdrawals from Kampuchea would be an acceptable condition for warmer ties.

Vietnam is the Soviet Union's main ally in Southeast Asia and receives an estimated three million dollars a day in Soviet aid.

The Vietnamese withdrawal comes at the end of a dry season offensive against Khmer Rouge guerrillas and insurgents from non-Communist groups based on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

Hun Sen, foreign minister of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, told a press conference that the withdrawal this year, like last year's, was a result of the improved security situation in Kampuchea.

Vietnam's neighbours and Washington charged that the partial military withdrawal Hanoi announced had taken place last July was a fraud.

There were no independent witnesses then. What Hanoi described as a withdrawal, China, Washington and the five ASEAN countries — Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines — denounced as merely a troop rotation.

Vietnam refused on security grounds to give the number of troops involved.

This year there were independent witnesses — about 30 reporters from non-Communist countries.

In Vietnam, they watched the arrival of the 1,500-strong elements from the Cuu Long group, a division, six brigades and regiments, that they had earlier seen parading through Phnom Penh.

There was little public enthusiasm for the Vietnamese army, symbol of Hanoi's power, in this city formerly called Saigon, when the troops returned home.

Crowds ordered out by the city's governing authorities were sparse and bystanders stood largely silent as squads of powerful American and Japanese-built motorcycles, ridden by Communist Party cadre waving banners, roared through the city and escorted a token number of officers and troops from the Cuu Long (Mekong) battle group.

The soldiers were driven in lorries to unification hall, formerly South Vietnam's Presidential Palace, where they had free beer and

NEWS ANALYSIS

cakes after being welcomed back by the city's mayor and central committee member Mai Chi Tho.

Like soldiers everywhere, a few got drunk and tried to kiss the pretty girl who was singing sentimental love songs.

Outside in the streets of Ho Chi Minh city people did not seem to care. The couple of hundred onlookers who peered through the iron gates of the palace to watch the troops arrive went away minutes afterwards.

In contrast the troop's departure from Phnom Penh was exuberant, albeit stage-managed.

Thousands of people waving the red flags of both countries lined a three kilometre long main boulevard chanting slogans and throwing flowers as nearly 100 vehicles including lorries, tanks, artillery and armoured cars drove through on their way to the Vietnamese border.

They were led by the same T-54 Soviet-built tank that had spearheaded Vietnam's advance into the deserted city where only 70 people lived in January 1979, officials from Hanoi said.

But there was no way of telling whether the troops would be replaced or had already been replaced by fresh ones.

Ngo Diem, Vietnam's ambassador in Phnom Penh, a virtual pro-consul to the Heng Samrin government that is recognised only by the Soviet Bloc and India, said more than 10,000 soldiers would go home this month.

The Kampuchean Foreign Minister reiterated that, depending on security in his country, part of the Vietnamese force in Kampuchea would be withdrawn regularly each year.

He made no concessions towards Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the rival United Nations-recognised coalition linking the Khmer Rouge with the two non-Communist groups of insurgents under the prince and his former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Vietnam's four-year presence in Kampuchea appears to be having its toll too within the ruling party.

Southern Vietnamese dissidents like Duong Quyen Hoa, a former health minister and leading intellectual in the Viet Cong during the war against the Americans, told Reuters that her already poor country was being bled by the cost of its occupation of Kampuchea.

"It is taking away money that should be used to rebuild our country," she said from her office in number three Children's Hospital here where emaciated infants are treated.

However, she said, Vietnam must have guarantees for its security. This meant that the Khmer Rouge must never be allowed to return and that Kampuchea be a neutral buffer.

"As long as the Chinese keep supplying the Khmer Rouge the war will never end," she said.

Hoa said it would be foolish to rule out talks with Sihanouk.

"When we were in the provisional revolutionary government (the Viet Cong Administration) Hanoi refused to talk with the Thieu regime and said it would deal only with their puppet master, the Americans. Yet the Thieu regime became a party with Hanoi to the 1973 ceasefire agreement on Vietnam," she said.

Salvadoreans keep aside turmoil, prepare for presidential elections

By Jose Katigbak
Reuter

SAN SALVADOR — Despite the turmoil of war, preparations for presidential elections are under way in El Salvador.

The polling scheduled for December is likely to be a two-way contest between rightist candidates and, whatever the results, could deepen U.S. involvement in this Central American country.

The consensus among local politicians is that so long as human rights are respected and badly needed socio-economic reforms are initiated, the United States as the prime mover of the elections will be morally obliged to make sure the elected administration does not meet an untimely end.

"The U.S. will be the arbiter of power in El Salvador", one political analyst said.

Leftist guerrillas have already said they will not only boycott the elections but try to wreck them.

Most politicians, however, are hoping for a change of heart by the left to give the election results more credibility.

This flicker of hope has been kept alive by cracks in the unity of the guerrilla movement.

The Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), one of the five rebel bands grouped under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), admitted that its founder and head, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, killed himself recently in despair.

He was said to have committed suicide on finding out that his own men were responsible for the murder of his second in command, Melida Anaya Montes, better known as commander Ana Maria.

Western military sources here attributed the deaths of the two leaders to ideological differences within the guerrilla ranks.

But the Salvadorean military is also far from united. General Eugenio Vides Casanova was recently named the country's new defence minister in succession to General Jose Guillermo Garcia, charged by his brother officers with inept leadership.

Vides Casanova has said he will reorganise the army from top to bottom to make it a unified and more effective anti-guerrilla strike force.

A Western political analyst said the planned elections could well be the last chance for guerrillas to fight for a change of government with ballots instead of bullets. "I

hope they take it," he said.

Negotiations on power sharing with guerrillas have been ruled out by Washington and Salvadorean civilian and military leaders and there seems to be no indications of a change of policy in the immediate future.

Post-election prospects appear to be more bloodletting. Since the civil war began in earnest in 1980 some 40,000 people, mostly civilians, have been killed in fighting between guerrillas and security forces backed by rightist death squads.

The Christian Democrats got off to a fast start in the election race, recently naming Jose Napoleon Duarte as their presidential candidate.

Duarte was head of a civilian-military junta from 1980 until the March 1982 constituent assembly elections to pave the way for a return to civilian rule.

In the last elections the centrist Christian Democrats won 24 of the 60 assembly seats. The rightist National Republican alliance (ARENA) captured 19 seats. The rest were split among three conservative parties.

During the mid-April national convention of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Duarte eas-

ily beat off a challenge by Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and clinched the nomination on the first balloting.

PDC sources said the vice-presidential slot was being kept open for a possible coalition ticket.

ARENA is due to hold its convention next month and despite some reservations by party leader and founder Roberto D'Aubuisson against running for the presidency he has said he will serve if called.

A virtual cinderella in politics, he rose in less than two years to the highest elective office in El Salvador — president of the Constituent Assembly — with the backing of Conservatives.

A former intelligence mayor, D'Aubuisson was dismissed from the service for his far rightist views when a moderate junta took power in a bloodless coup in October, 1979.

He was arrested a few months later, charged with plotting to overthrow the junta, but was freed when conservative elements in the military asserted power once again.

He then went on to form ARENA, funded by rich Salvadorean exiles in Miami.

LETTERS

'So-called occupation' of Cyprus

Editor's Note: The Jordan Times, in its leading article of May 12-13, did not intend to take sides in the debate about the status of the Turkish presence in Cyprus. The aim of using the example of Turkey's presence in Cyprus was meant to criticise American double-standards in the Middle East, and not to criticise Turkish policies. The status of Cyprus must be worked out by the people of Cyprus, Turkey and Greece by themselves, according to their own perceptions, international law and the treaties in force among them.

The editor:

I was sorry to read the article entitled "Trust's last gasp", in the Jordan Times May 12/13, the unjustifiable reference to the so-called "occupation of Cyprus" and the inappropriate comparisons.

As is known, Turkey has taken a peace action in Cyprus to protect the independence of the island in accordance with Article 4 of the Treaty of Guarantee signed on August 16, 1960, to which Turkey is a party. Therefore the Turkish action is based on international law and can not be considered as an occupation. May I also add that talks between the two communities continue with a view to finding a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Sadik Toprak

Press secretary
Turkish Embassy

سأول من لا يصدق

Salt conducts bold experiment to combine old and new

Concluding a three-part article on historic Salt

Text and photos by
Rami G. Khouri

Today, Salt's native sons and daughters are in the midst of a bold experiment that aims to preserve both the city's distinctive architecture and its human character while providing it with the planning capability and funds to expand its economic base and grow in a rational, orderly manner.

The heart of this effort is the one-year-old Salt Development Corporation, an all-volunteer body established by a handful of leading Saltis who were concerned about the city's ability to grow while preserving its precious heritage. The Salt Development Corporation's main effort to date has been the production of a detailed masterplan for the city until the year 2010. It was prepared free of charge by the firm of Dar Al Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners), whose principal owner, Dr. Kamal Al Shair, is a leading Saltis who is on the board of the Salt Development Corporation (SDC). He recalls that when the project was initiated in 1981, its first three aims were to establish the development corporation, draw up the long-range masterplan for use by the municipality and establish a cultural centre for the city. The first two have been achieved. The cultural centre is on its way, with about \$1 million having been raised in donations from the Friends of Salt Society in Kuwait, which is composed both of Jordanians and Kuwaitis. The

cultural complex will include, among other things, a large, all-purpose hall seating 3,000 people, a public library with a children's section, a handicrafts centre, a folk museum and perhaps even a vocational training unit. Land for the complex has been allocated in downtown Salt.

Other projects the SDC hopes to launch in the near future include a new school, a continuing education centre for women, an eye hospital, a nursery and garden complex, a beautification programme for the entrances of the city, an annual folk fair and support programmes for youth and sporting clubs. Its initiative quickly prompted the government in Amman to pass a new law sanctioning similar development corporations that could be established by other cities in the country. It is likely that Salt's experiment in self-reliance, if it continues its initial successes, will be emulated by other Jordanian cities with parallel developmental priorities and valued cultural legacies. Similar efforts are already underway in Kerak and Fuhais.

Perhaps the most immediate priority is to preserve the old buildings of the city centre and to make sure that any new construction is in harmony with the overall architectural flavour of the existing structures. Salt Mayor Dr. Abdel Razzaq Nsour warns that some of the old buildings may be destroyed by insensitive contractors unless a coordinated plan for the preservation and restoration of the old city is implemented. He said in an interview that "the government in Amman and the municipality of Salt on



Salt's mayor, Dr. Nsour

their own do not have the resources to fully develop the growing new city and also preserve all the old quarters, so the establishment of the Salt Development Corporation and the joining of hands by Saltis inside and outside the city is a great breakthrough, and a new birth for Salt."

The old city of Salt includes a built-up area of 82 hectares, while the new city covers 280 hectares. 65 per cent of which are taken up by residential buildings. The city residents are relatively well served in terms of water, electricity, telephones, sewage systems, roads and schools, with over 99 per cent of homes having piped water and 87 per cent hooked into the sewage system. But the pressure on existing systems is increasing, and if the city is to grow to its estimated population of 100,000 in

2010, it should do so according to a strict plan that will preserve its historic core while assuring that new residential and commercial areas are provided with all necessary utilities and services.

The municipality budget has grown from JD 55,000 in 1975 to JD 1,150,000 in 1982. To help increase revenues, the city has nearly completed a commercial complex at the southern end of downtown, which will be rented out.

A key feature of Salt is that it is largely a pedestrian town. A 1981 socio-economic survey discovered that 70 per cent of all trips to work or school are made on foot — which helps explain the complex maze of interlocking streets, pathways, alleys and sidewalks that crisscross the city and at times seem to envelop it. This keeps down car and bus traffic, which in turn promotes its attractiveness as a city of clean air and low noise. In fact, when the city's major industry, the Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, investigated the country's other cities to choose a site for its production plant, it discovered that Salt had the cleanest air of any city in Jordan. This was an important consideration. In view of the plant's need for minimum air pollutants to ensure quality drug production. The company saved over JD 100,000 in air filtration equipment because of the clean air around Salt.

A new industrial zone being established north of the city, offering full services and subsidised land, already includes seven new industries, producing pharmaceuticals, blue jeans, doors

and shutters, cooking pots, chemicals, telephone cables and car filters. But one of Salt's problems is that about one-third of its labour force leaves the city every day for work in Amman, only 30 minutes away by car. There is also a steady emigration of Saltis to Amman and other parts of the country because of education needs, marriage or to seek employment opportunities in advanced industries that are not available in Salt.

For the past five years, there has been an annual net out-migration of nearly 500 people a year, meaning the city's annual net population growth is only 1.5 per cent, or half the national average. This is expected to increase to 3 per cent a year between now and 1990, as people return to Salt because of its congenial climate, comfortable size, general quality of life, improved services and land prices that are considerably cheaper than those in the greater Amman region. To accommodate this expected growth, the city masterplan directs growth towards the north and north-west. The city is being divided, for planning purposes, into 26 distinct neighbourhoods grouped into 10 districts, with each two districts forming a community with its shops, health centre, youth centre, post office, fire station, administrative centre and other services.

The 1981 survey also showed that the owners of old houses were keen to improve them and install "modern" facilities, which has prompted the mayor and the SDC to focus their efforts on upgrading the city's historic centre. Many old buildings in need of urgent repairs

will receive priority treatment, while new construction will be screened to make sure it conforms with the style and character of the old neighbourhoods.

The old town is in "critical condition", according to the Dar Al Handasah report and masterplan, which points out that there is "a shaky balance between a traditional setting and modern in-fill which will kill off a unique cultural heritage if the city's growth pattern is not altered and redirected." The imposition of the new buildings "alien character of scale, material, style and form" upon the old neighbourhoods threatens to turn the city into an architectural jumble if it is not changed soon, the report says. The three main hills of the city centre, Al Qalaa (Citadel Hill), Al Jada' and Al Salaleh, are the focus of current efforts to preserve the ancient quarters, with their winding, narrow market streets of Al Hammam, Al Khuthir and Al Baladiya at the heart of the city.

The beauty of Salt is that its old buildings, streets and neighbourhoods are alive and teeming with human activity. The houses are lived in; the shops are bustling; the streets are crowded and lively. The overall impression is of an enduring, ancient, urban culture that has proved in its own way that it remains, now as 100 years ago, attractive, efficient and humane.

Salt will inevitably change as it approaches the 21st century. Balqa Governor Mohammad Khaib expects it to take on more of the character of a suburb of Amman, particularly in view of the recent trend of Saltis who are

returning from Amman to live in Salt once again, while maintaining their jobs in Amman. This will be enhanced by the widening of the Amman-Salt road into a four-lane divided highway, making the trip to Amman a mere 20 minutes.

Along with the continued development of agriculture and industry, Salt and its surrounding area expect to add tourism as an important element to their economic base. The area enjoys some of the country's coolest summer hills as well as the warm winter attractions of the Jordan Valley, both of which have plenty of potential to be developed into year-round resort areas.

The city also has good social services, compared to the other rural areas of Jordan. These include 47 schools, a two-year community college, a general hospital and a smaller health centre, 10 nurseries and kindergartens, three handicrafts centres, an orphanage, an institution for juvenile delinquents and the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf. The Holy Land Institute was established in Salt 17 years ago by the Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, and has grown to accommodate more than 80 boarding students and a staff of 21, administered by the Reverend Brother Andrew L. de Carpentier.

The size and structures of Salt, however, are not the only things that are changing. The mentality of the people is also in motion, and the Saltis threaten to ignite a social upheaval of sorts if their daring initiative to do away with some antiquated local habits spreads to other parts of the country. Two years ago, a gathering of leading

Saltis decided that many old ceremonial practices had gotten out of hand, and needed revision. For example, weddings were becoming extravagant affairs costing many thousands of dinars. When someone died, their family felt obliged by custom to offer enormous banquets in memory of the deceased. The people of Salt discussed these matters and came up with the Salt Social Charter, a document that has been signed by the majority of the town's leading individuals and which attempts to draw up new and more modest guidelines for such ceremonial occasions. If someone dies, the family now limits its offerings to the traditional bitter coffee, and weddings are once again the simple, gay family affairs they used to be, with only sweets offered upon the engagement of the couple. Mayor Nsour says that some Saltis found themselves having to sell land or other assets to finance weddings or funerals, and the new arrangement has taken considerable financial pressure off households of modest income.

The social charter has won widespread acceptance, and there have even been cases of families who have ignored it finding themselves and their extravagant ceremonies boycotted by the majority of the townspeople. Thus the Saltis are showing that while they insist upon maintaining their old buildings and their gentle manner of centuries past, they are not locked into wasteful habits that have long outlived their original purpose. If history is a guide, what starts in Salt should gradually spread throughout the country — once again.

WEST BANK REPORTS: City of Abraham is new centre of turbulence

First of four articles in which Andrew Gilmour reports for the Jordan Times on current conditions in the West Bank and Gaza.

HEBRON — From the events of this spring, it would appear that Hebron — as tradition has it, the city of Abraham — has displaced Nablus as the most turbulent spot on the West Bank.

The Israelis might put this down to the aggressive Hebronite nature, citing as evidence the "pogroms" of 1929 and 1936, in which a large number of the town's Jewish population were killed — a manifestation of the fear of growing Zionist immigration.

But this is not the reason. Before his deportation by the Israelis in 1980, Hebron's mayor, Fahd Qawasm, told a British author: "In our case, occupation is a euphemism. Settler-colonialism is a better term. Our people are being supplanted by another."

Nowhere is this more true than in Hebron. Overlooking the crumbling charm of the old city stands the glaring ugliness of Kiryat Arba, the first Israeli settlement on the West Bank, and containing the worst of the ultra-militaristic present in much of Israeli society. This spring has witnessed open acts of terrorism committed against the inhabitants of Hebron to an alarming degree, fuelling fears that it is all leading up to a mass expulsion. Indeed, the Israeli newspaper, *Ma'ariv*, revealed on

March 3 that there was a group of people in Kiryat Arba who, by the use of terrorism, were aiming to force the Arab residents to leave.

On Feb. 28, a time-bomb exploded outside the Qazim mosque in the old city. The explosion came only three minutes before Friday prayers ended. If the service had not been delayed, the death toll could have been in the hundreds. Naturally the townspeople point to a miracle: "Allah does not want people who pray to Him to die," a one-time student at a Jordanian University assured me.

The very next day, some settlers from Kiryat Arba, celebrating their annual carnival, the Purim, got a little carried away in their festivities and fired into Arab houses, hitting a four-year-old girl called Aliya. The incident was mentioned in the Jerusalem Post, which reported Aliya's father as saying: "I know it could not have been my friends from Kiryat Arba who did this." This was diametrically opposed to what he did say.

Two days later, the girl's brother was abducted by settlers and taken to Kiryat Arba. He was only returned to his family after the police intervened. The following week, a time-bomb was found in the Ibn Rashid school, scheduled

to detonate just after classes had begun. "The soldiers are very bad, but the settlers are so much worse," I was told by everyone.

Farouk, a young mechanic, offered to drive me round the city in his van. Hebron looks like a city under siege. Jeeps patrol the streets and on virtually every other roof-top there is a military observation post. Schools and houses have been replaced by barracks and barbed wire. We climbed up a steep hill and got out of the van to see the view. "Arabs provided the labour for that settlement," he said. "What could they do? They had to eat. They built it with their hands and then cried in their homes."

Suddenly he grabbed my arm and said, "Look, soldiers. We are being followed." Sure enough, winding up the hill was an army vehicle. We jumped back into the van and sped down the other side of the hill. Seeing this the vehicle turned back. "What was that for?" I asked. "With their big telescopes they could see that you were taking pictures of the poverty of Hebron and the richness of Kiryat Arba."

The next day, a Friday, saw an increase both in military activity and in overall tension. The soldiers on the roof-tops spent more time with their binoculars, there were more armoured cars in the street, and in the market-place, the atmosphere, with people sta-

nding about in groups, pointed to troubles. However, none occurred.

This was the first day for nearly a month that Arab transport could get directly from Jerusalem to Hebron. Halhul and the neighbouring refugee camps were under curfew, and the adjacent road was closed to Arab traffic. It is an efficient way for the Israelis to escalate punitive measures for single incidents so that they affect not only the whole town but now the entire region as well.

"Do you know what the writing on that wall says?" asks Karim, a slightly older man. "It says, 'Yes to the Village Leagues.' It is written on nearly every wall on the town. If you look out of your window late at night you might see the soldiers bring down a traitor and do this."

This ubiquitous slogan in red spray paint is just about the only graffiti to be found in Hebron. If anything remotely Palestinian appears, the soldiers pick on the first person they see and order them to scrub it off. It seems that the Hebron Village League is shunned by everyone, even the Israelis, who last month closed it down, ordered all papers to be handed over, confiscated their weapons and cars and told them to go home, according to a report in the Jerusalem-based newspaper *Al-Awda*.

"Those black circles on the shop

doors" said Farouk in answer to my question, "mean that it is forbidden to enter or open them. That one there belongs to a man who said he did not know the names of the children who threw stones from behind the shop. For three months it is to be closed. It is his only means of livelihood. A German tourist told me that this is exactly the same sign that the Nazis put on Jewish shops. If this is so, how can the Israelis not see the hypocrisy and the irony?"

For seven years now, the celebration of Land Day on March 30 has been one of the most important days of the year for West Bank protests. In 1976, for instance, six people were killed in Galilee. Normally the troubles occur when schools finish. To prevent this, the Israelis this year declared Land Day a holiday.

The Israelis chose to regard shops that did not open as being "on strike". Thus at about 9.30 in the morning, an army truck drove down the main street, stopping at shops that were not open to weld the shutters together as punishment. Last year their tactics were different. The shops had their padlocks broken, so that the owners would hurry back to prevent looting. While I was watching, a group of students suddenly appeared on the scene and began stoning the men who were crouched on the pavement applying their blow-torches to the



'Settlers Gift Shop', with wire-protected windows, located provocatively next to the Abraham mosque

shutters. Their retreat was cut off by another army vehicle and four were captured. A group of ten-year-olds managed to set some tyres alight and escape in the smoke and the general confusion.

Rami, the former student, had led me on to a roof in the old city to watch all this. The buildings of this unique part, much of which is in ruins, are all joined together. Like the siq at Petra it has elaborate defensive features, such as covered passageways with shafts down which rocks can be dropped. It is an ideal place for guerrilla warfare. Rami demonstrated how they had lured soldiers down the dark alleys and dead ends of the old city on Land Day two years ago. They then stoned them from high above before vanishing over

the rooftops and reappearing elsewhere. "It was easily our most successful operation. At least four soldiers were badly hurt."

The Israelis do not recommend Hebron to tourists. Some go nevertheless. Anxious that these should not see the squalor and poverty of the old city, the Israelis have blocked up the main passage through it leading to the Mosque of Abraham. For soldiers and tourists alike, this small, ancient district is virtually a no-go area. Inside, the few remaining inhabitants struggle on with their lives, but plans are afoot for wholesale demolition to make way for a Jewish university.

Later that evening, on the way back to Jerusalem, we stopped for a moment outside the hospital.

Lying dead on a stretcher was a 17-year-old youth, later identified as Tahsin Fataftah. The customary practice of firing into crowds had had its predictable result. Indeed, it was remarkable that only one person was killed on Land Day this year.

Since 1929, Jew and Muslim, both descendants of Abraham, have struggled against one another in Hebron. Rarely has the conflict been either even or chiefly motivated by religion, and never less so than now. A minority with guns and government connivance is free to perpetrate atrocities against an unarmed, though unbroken subject people. "Abraham's city was surely destined to be happier than this," was the sad comment of one Hebronite.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Emergency
18:10 Sports Billy
18:25 Health
19:00 Programme Report
19:10 Programme on Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Sports
22:15 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Movie of the Week: 'Caprice'
22:00 News in English
22:15 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
10:05 News Summary
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instruments
16:05 Instruments
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 07:45 Interlude 07:55 Reflections 07:55 World News 08:20 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz For the Asking 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Rameau and Couperin 09:40 Newsdesk 10:00 World News 10:00 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 Arranged for the Piano 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Interlude 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 Herald 12:30 Diversions 13:00 World News 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newswel 14:15 The Quizzes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Newsdesk U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Classic Serial 17:00 Radio Newswel 17:15 Outlook 18:00 Pageant of the Past 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Origins 18:45 Cicket, 19:00 World News 19:00 Meridian 19:00 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:00 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newswel 20:30 24 Hours News Summary 20:40 Evening World 21:00 News Summary 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 The Instruments of Jazz 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Hermit 22:45 Men and a Girl 23:15 Letter from London 23:30 Paperback Club 23:30 Classic Serial 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Latin 01:30 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 9965, 7200, 15205, 11725 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 Now Music USA 18:40 News 18:50 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Now Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30 Dateline/Focus 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Gandhi Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 661195
Hussein Youth Club 661181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 812561.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luveldah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luveldah, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Husein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abdal, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Apostolic Church Ashrafiah, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) plots at Southern Baptist School in Simeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:02 Fajr
04:36 (Sunrise) Shurooq
11:32 Dhuhur
16:13 'Asr
18:29 Maghrib
20:02 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

20:30 Cairo (RJ)
20:15 Baghdad (RJ)
21:15 Dubai (RJ)
21:30 Bangkok (RJ)

ARRIVALS

08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:15 Baghdad (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:25 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
10:30 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
10:30 Larnaca (RJ)
10:30 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
10:30 New York, Vienna (KLM)
10:30 London, Paris (RJ)
10:30 Rome (Alitalia)
10:30 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
10:30 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SW)
10:30 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
10:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
10:30 Tripoli (RJ)
10:30 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
10:30 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
05:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Baghdad (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:45 Athens, Tunis (RJ)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
11:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:15 Cairo (RJ)
12:15 Larnaca (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLS
Belgian franc 72.4 / 72.8
Dutch guilder 128.7 / 129.5
Egyptian guinea 331 / 335
French franc 48.1 / 48.4
Iraqi dinar 514 / 520.1
Italian lire (for 100) 24.3 / 24.5
Japanese yen (for 100) 152.5 / 153.4
Kuwaiti dinar 1225.3 / 1230.3
Swiss franc 85.2 / 86
Omani rial 102.5 / 103.6
Qatari riyal 97.8 / 98.5
Saudi riyal 103.4 / 103.9
Swedish crown 47.5 / 47.8
Swiss franc 174.7 / 175.7
Syrian lira 61.5 / 61.9
Iraqi dinar 97.2 / 97.7
U.K. sterling pound 556.7 / 560
U.S. dollar 356.5 / 358.5
W. German mark 144.8 / 145.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. Winds will be northerly to moderate. In Agaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Agaba 15/77
Amman 20/34
Dahman 14/29
Jordan Valley 19/33

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 26, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Agaba 33 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 39777
Public headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81831-32
Khadija Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
A-Elk Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Simeisani 664171-4
Simeisani Hospital 669131-7
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musader Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdal 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdal 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Othman Mustafa Othman 74024</

SPORTS

Soviets claim 8 European amateur boxing gold medals

VARNA, Bulgaria (R) — The Soviet Union underlined their supremacy with a haul of eight out of 12 gold medals at the European Amateur Boxing Championships which ended here Sunday.

The Soviets won every division in which they had a finalist, while Bulgaria took three golds. European super-heavyweight champion Francesco Damiani of Italy was awarded the remaining gold when his final opponent, Uli Kaden of East Germany, failed a pre-fight medical.

Damiani's three compatriots, the only non-East Europeans to make the finals, won silver medals but stood no chance against the Soviet and Bulgarian competitors.

In the light-flyweight division, World and European Champion Ismail Mustafayev of Bulgaria floored Italy's Salvatore Todisco in the opening minute of the first round and continued to score points against a plucky opponent for a unanimous 5-0 decision.

Carlo Russello of Italy fared no better against Bulgaria's Emil Chouprenski in the lightweight division, losing 5-0 after being floored in the second round and being warned twice for hitting.

Luciano Bruno put up stiff resistance to the Soviet welterweight champion Pyotr Galkin and seemed physically fitter towards the finish but Galkin, who floored Bruno in the second round, won on a 4-1 points decision.

Olympic and European flyweight champion Peter Lessov of Bulgaria was injured in the face by a head butt from Hungary's Janos Varady and began bleeding.

Lessov's injury was serious enough for the ring doctor to halt the bout, but the decision went to Lessov under the rule that the decision goes to the fighter with more points at the time of the injury.

World bantamweight champion Yuri Alexandrov of the Soviet Union was made to work hard in the opening two rounds against Yugoslavia's Sami Buzoli, but experience and better physical condition prevailed and Alexandrov won 5-0.

The featherweight division was a further Soviet triumph as Serik Nurkazov survived the opening onslaught of Plamen Kambouris of Bulgaria. Nurkazov led after the first two rounds and the lead was enough to bring him through a third round in which the Bulgarian

held the initiative.

Light-welterweight champion Vasili Shishov of the Soviet Union fought aggressively against Yugoslavia's Mirko Puzovic and was warned in the third round for butting but still came through 4-1 on points.

Valeri Laptev, also of the Soviet Union, landed telling punches against East German Ralf Hunger in a light-middleweight clash and gradually collected points for a unanimous 5-0 decision.

Laptev's compatriot Vladimir Melnik came through the middleweight division against Romania's Doru Maricescu in what some experts called the best bout of the final. Melnik's superior tactics and stinging straight lefts gave him the decision.

In the light heavyweight division, Vitali Kochanovski of the Soviet Union beat Poland's Pawel Skrzec, after flooring him twice in the first and third rounds.

The heavyweight division also went to the Soviet Union with Alexander Yagubkin using his longer reach to keep Hungary's Gyula Alvincs at bay and land solid punches to win a 5-0 points decision.

South Africa plans 1,000-km super-marathon

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Eleven hardy athletes will set out from Johannesburg next month to run 1,000 km (620 miles) across South Africa in what is billed as the longest organised race ever held.

The organisers say 96 top long-distance runners were approached and 40 applied to have a go at this super-marathon across plains high above sea level and through the Drakensberg mountain range to the coast.

But they have now decided to start the arduous event on a small scale with just 11 runners, each with a support team.

The 11 will set off on June 17 and must cover 100 km (62 miles) every day if they are to cross the finishing line in Durban, on the country's southeast seaboard, 10 days later.

One of them, 43-year-old computer programmer Arthur Cossey, said the race would give him a chance to fulfil a long-held ambition.

Cossey, who took up running just six years ago, says he does not think he will have problems finishing the course but admits he cannot be sure.

He is going into the unknown. Only one man in South Africa has ever done this before, so we do not know what hassles we will find," he said.

He was referring to compatriot John Ball, who has run this distance several times before and has also run across the United States.

Cossey said he would be sticking to the same training schedule that has served him for his seven 100-mile (161 km) races—26 km (16 miles) a day during the week and a testing 40 km (25 miles) stretch at the weekends.

In Australia a 61-year-old potato farmer won a 550-mile (885 km) race early this month and attributed his success to the training he gets running around his farm in Victoria in gumboots.

After covering the distance in five and a half days in conventional running shoes, the farmer won \$8,690. South Africa's super-marathon winner will get 4,000 rand (\$3,700).

Just to add to the unusual nature of the South African event, the

runners will be joined on the fifth day by some 30 microlight aircraft which will chase them the rest of the way down to Durban.

What some people have called a trend towards collective madness is becoming a regular feature of South African sporting life. Earlier this year, 291 men and four women set out on what was grandly billed the "iron man triathlon."

The first part, a 28 km (17.5 mile) paddle in canoes around a reservoir, was easy.

But then—on the hottest day here for 10 years with temperatures above 30 centigrade (86 F)—the triathletes had to cycle 90 km (56 miles) and run a further 42 km (26 miles).

But 207 of the starters, including all four women, finished the race, headed by 32-year-old Tim Cornish who did it all in just over eight hours. His prize was a trip for two to Hawaii.

But Cornish will not spend that trip on the beach—he has entered a similar "iron man" contest there.

Some players, to put more topspin into their forehands, will finish their forehand stroke with the racket head well above their heads. Other players with good forehands finish with the racket and racket handle all the way past the left shoulder. There is always room for individual styles. But in all cases the basic rule stays the same; the upper part of the arm must always be raised so that it forms at least a 90 degree angle with the body.

TENNIS TALK

The important follow-through

By Maureen Stalla

PROBABLY THE most common error club players make when hitting the forehand is not following through enough. The racket is generally stopped shortly after it hits the ball, and the ball, with no spin to guide it, frequently soars up, up and away into the backstop. Most young players are afraid to follow through because they feel it will cause their balls to go out. But most emphatically the opposite is true. The ball will surely fly out if there is no follow through.

There is a simple way to correct this problem. To ensure proper form in the follow-through, you have to bring your arm sufficiently forward after contact so that its upper part forms at least a 90-degree angle with the upper body. Virtually all good forehand hitters, professionals and juniors alike, get the elbow way forward during the follow-through towards the direction in which they've hit the ball. Two other check points are: be sure that you are looking over the hitting arm, and that the butt of the racket is pointing directly back at your left shoulder (that is, if you are right handed).

Some players, to put more topspin into their forehands, will finish their forehand stroke with the racket head well above their heads. Other players with good forehands finish with the racket and racket handle all the way past the left shoulder. There is always room for individual styles. But in all cases the basic rule stays the same; the upper part of the arm must always be raised so that it forms at least a 90 degree angle with the body.

Chacon rallies to beat Boza-Edwards on points

LAS VEGAS (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) super featherweight champion Bobby Chacon of the U.S. rallied over the final five rounds to take a unanimous points win over no. 1 contender Cornelius Boza-Edwards of Uganda in a 12-round non-title bout Sunday.

Chacon floored British-based Boza-Edwards in the first and second rounds but the Ugandan dropped the champion in the third and took control during the middle stages, opening up deep gasps around both of Chacon's eyes.

The ring doctor checked Chacon's cut on seven occasions but allowed the fight to continue.

Chacon pummeled the tiring Boza-Edwards the last third of the fight, finally knocking him down for a third time in the 12th round to secure victory.

Chacon won by two points on one judge's card, three on another and six on the third.

Judge Duane Ford had Chacon winning 115-113, while judge Lou Tabot gave him a 115-112 margin and judge Dave Moretti scored it 117-111 for Chacon.

The fight was of top calibre with non-stop action all the way, but it was not a championship fight.

The World Boxing Council (WBC) had refused to sanction the Don Chargin-promoted bout as a title defence because it recognised a contract which rival promoter Don King said he had for Chacon to fight American Hector Camacho.

King had sought and received an injunction in a California court on Thursday to halt the fight, but Chargin got a stay from an appellate court on Friday.

At a press conference after the fight, Chargin said he was offering Chacon one million dollars to defend his WBC title against Camacho.

Chacon said afterwards: "This is definitely my last year. I'm going to make some more money and then I'm done." He also said: "No way will I ever fight for Don King."

Boza-Edwards, a former WBC super featherweight champion himself, said after the fight: "I'll give Chacon credit. He was terrific."

Connors requests French Open entry

PARIS (R) — Former world number one Jimmy Connors now wants to contest next week's French Open Tennis Championships.

The Wimbledon and U.S. champion, who played last year but did not put his name down for this year's tournament, made his surprise request for a wild card entry earlier Monday, a French Tennis Federation spokesman said.

Boza-Edwards, who in May, 1981, mauled Chacon in a successful defence of the title he held there, said: "This time he had more guts. The last time he retired himself. This time his corner encouraged him because they kept telling the doctor his cuts weren't bad enough to stop the fight."

British promoter Mickey Duff, Boza-Edwards' manager, said the fighter's leather-soled boots had not given him enough traction on the slick canvas, "so he did less sticking and moving and he had to get into a slug test."

Connors indicated earlier this year that he had no wish to play the French Open on the Roland Garros clay courts. He has never won the title.

French tennis officials said it was unlikely that Connors, currently third in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings, would be turned down, although they expressed surprise at the request and its timing.

Coe back in the groove

SHEFFIELD, England (R) — Multiple world record holder Sebastian Coe of Britain won a 1,500 metres race in a time of three minutes 45.8 seconds on Sunday.

Coe, 26, dogged by injury last season and currently preparing for the World Athletics Championships in Helsinki in August,

said: "I just wanted to do enough. I don't want to push myself too early at this stage in the season."

The Olympic 1,500 metres champion, who holds the world records for 800 and 1,000 metres and the one mile, said he would try to set a qualifying time for the World Championships in Paris on June 24.

Italian climbing ace seeks more adventure

KATHMANDU (R) — Italian climber Reinhold Messner has scaled 10 of the highest peaks in the world, but he still wants to climb more.

No one else has successfully scaled more than five of the 14 peaks that are 8,000 metres or over.

At 38, Messner is the only person to have reached the top of Mount Everest twice without using supplementary oxygen.

Earlier this month, he conquered his 10th summit when he and two colleagues climbed the world's eighth highest peak, the 8,000-metre Mount Cho Oyu in the Nepalese Himalayas.

Before leaving here for the ascent, Messner told Reuters he would like to climb every mountain in the world.

He said he planned to scale the highest point in the Antarctic's Vinson Massif in November and next spring attempt the world's sixth highest mountain, the 8,160-metre Mount Dhaulagiri.

His Cho Oyu ascent set a speed record, Messner said.

Explaining why he and other mountaineers continued pushing themselves to the limits of human endurance, Messner said in an interview: "It's our lives."

"I think if somebody is climbing for a long time... he cannot, cannot stay away," he added.

"There are studies showing that, in very dangerous situations, the body is able to make something like heroin, and this helps to put down all the pain, to take away fear, and it helps one to be very concentrated, to see everything."

"And if a climber gets this often, he has to get it again, like a man who is addicted to drugs."

Messner's addiction began when he was a small boy. He grew up amongst the Dolomite Mountains of northern Italy and started climbing before he was six.

Thirty-two years later, Messner has a long list of other records and "firsts" to his credit.

He is the only climber to have

conquered three 8,000-metre peaks in a year (1982), the only person to have conquered Mount Everest alone and the only one to have scaled the world's three highest mountains — Everest, K-2 and Kangchenjunga.

He became the first person to scale an 8,000-metre peak alone when he conquered Nanga Parbat in Pakistan in August, 1978, and is the only climber to have scaled two 8,000-metre peaks alone.

In May, 1978, he was one of the first two climbers to make an entire ascent of Everest without the use of any supplementary oxygen.

He is the only person to have successfully climbed Everest twice without oxygen.

And when he is no longer fit enough to climb?

"I hope I can have adventures for a long time," he said. "I would like to cross the Gobi Desert, go to the Pamirs, the Karakoram, the Himalayas... I would like to write a book about climbing, my ideas on climbing."

Bayern Munich sacks manager

BONN (R) — Bayern Munich manager Paul Csernai was sacked Monday.

Hungarian Csernai, 51, had his contract renewed last month but a spate of bad results caused the sudden turnaround by the West German first division soccer club.

He guided Bayern to two League titles and one domestic cup win in a four-and-a-half year spell in charge.

Assistant manager Reinhard Saftig will take temporary charge of first team training until a replacement is found.

Canada bids strongly for World Cup

OTTAWA (R) — Canada are pressing on with their determined bid to host the 1986 World Soccer Cup finals.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) have already indicated Mexico will be the venue, but the Canadians Monday outlined why they feel they can out the favourites and the United States.

A sports ministry spokesman said a Canadian delegation headed by sports minister Ray Perrault will present their case at the FIFA meeting in Stockholm on Friday when a decision on who

will host the finals is due to be made.

The spokesman said the Canadians, who have proposed nine cities for the finals, will stress the country's experience in staging international events such as the 1976 Olympics, their excellent telecommunications, and transport facilities that negate the giant distances involved.

He added: "We are going in with a first class bid and have been ensured that the race is still on. We can easily host an event that is expected to attract 150,000-180,000 visitors."

Brighton's Foster loses plea over cup final ban

LONDON (R) — England World Cup defender Steve Foster Monday lost his legal battle to play for Brighton in Saturday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final at Wembley.

Foster went to the high court here in an attempt to get a reprieve from a two-match ban which prevents him playing against Manchester United in the season's showpiece.

The court refused to grant an injunction delaying the ban which resulted from a booking for dis-

sent in a League match on April 30.

Brighton captain Foster's case was based on the argument that the F.A.'s rules were contradictory and their refusal to grant him the right of appeal to any refereeing cautions was contrary to natural justice.

But the judge decided that to set aside Foster's ban would be unfair to all other players prevented from playing in this season's.

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Jordan Times

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666265

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Lamb leg (chopped)	0.975	Double-bed polyester blanket	19.750
Mixed lamb meat	0.700	Polyester and leather pillow	3.450
Mixed beef	0.900	Single-bed four-piece bedcover	6.350
Veal	1.200	Double-bed four-piece bedcover	14.850
Roast beef	1.350	Pillow cover	4.850
Beef filet	2.000	Bathroom utility set (three pieces)	4.500
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TIME THIS WEEK

FRANCE: UNREST, not revolution (Europe cover story) Soviet arms in Syria SOVIET SECRET BASES IN SYRIA (behind the arms buildup in the Mideast)

AMERICA'S UNTAMED DEBT MONSTER (big and still growing) ON THE EVE OF WILLIAMSBURG (preview of the economic conference)

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WORLD

Moscow optimistic on nuclear test freeze

NEW DELHI (R) — The Soviet Union hopes public opinion will help put pressure on Western governments to respond favourably to Soviet arms control proposals, a Soviet leader said Monday.

First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov said the Soviet Union was optimistic it would get a positive response to a proposed moratorium on all nuclear test explosions.

However, there were no concrete signs yet, he told reporters at the end of a five-day visit to India.

Soviet Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov said last week his country was willing to join other nuclear states in proclaiming a moratorium.

Asked whether Moscow had received a response from Washington or other Western capitals, Arkhipov said there was hope in some statements but they had not been backed up by action.

The Soviet Union had made a series of far-reaching proposals on arms control and was seeking fruitful negotiations in Geneva, he said.

"We remain optimistic. We believe that international public opinion in the Western countries will succeed in exerting an influence on its leadership so as to respond favourably to our proposals," he said.

Geneva talks resume

The United States and the Soviet Union resume talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva Tuesday with new proposals from both sides on the negotiating table.

The most obvious point of disagreement at present is whether British and French nuclear arms should be included in calculating the future balance in Europe.

The Soviet Union has offered to scale down its existing SS-20 weapons to match British and French nuclear arsenals. The Americans want to count only Soviet weapons and U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

Just before the last round of negotiations adjourned on March 29, President Reagan put forward a new "interim solution" calling for the two superpowers to cut back their planned and existing intermediate-range, land-based missile warheads to equal levels. Previously the U.S. had pressed for a complete ban on such weapons.

Since then, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has agreed to count warheads rather than just launchers, but his revised proposal still insists on including the British and French arsenals.

The 18-month-old Geneva talks represent a crucial effort to avoid further acceleration of the arms race. Before Moscow began deploying SS-20s a few years ago, nuclear arsenals had been largely confined to long-range weapons based outside Europe.

On arrival last Saturday, chief Soviet negotiator Yuri Kvitsinsky accused the U.S. of blocking the talks. He said Moscow would not accept Reagan's "interim solution," which he described as being aimed to impose unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union.

His U.S. counterpart, Paul Nitze, complained Saturday that Moscow was continuing to put unacceptable conditions on an agreement.

Reagan has not specified the level to which he would envisage scaling down the weapons and the Soviet Union has also been vague on numbers.

Leading Soviet commentator Valentin Falin wrote Sunday in the government newspaper Izvestia that Britain and France deployed 434 nuclear warheads. Since SS-20s carry three warheads each, this would appear to indicate that Andropov is suggesting cutting the Soviet missiles back to 145.

Western arms experts say the British and French have only 290 warheads. The Soviet Union is estimated to have nearly 250 SS-20 missiles installed in Europe, while NATO plans to begin deploying 572 cruise and Pershing-2 rockets at the end of the year unless there is agreement in Geneva on a total ban.

FAO chief calls for food surplus to be used as aid

ROME (R) — A U.N. official pointed to what he called the "tragic contrast" between countries burdened with excess farm produce and those suffering from acute shortages and said surplus food should be used to increase aid.

Some people in poor countries were suffering from "a nutritional level truly unworthy of human beings," Edouard Souma, Director General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said.

Souma's remarks come at a time when U.S. farmers are being told to leave their land idle to reduce surplus production and fruit and vegetables are being destroyed in the European Economic Community to support falling prices.

Some community officials have argued against using this surplus as food aid saying it would remove the incentive in the receiving nations to grow their own crops.

But Souma told a committee of the U.N.-sponsored World Food Programme that aid must be increased as current levels could not match requirements which he said would rise to 20 million tonnes by 1985.

Jakarta condemns unofficial executions

JAKARTA (R) — A spate of unofficial executions of suspected criminals is damaging Indonesia's image, the deputy speaker of the country's parliament was quoted Monday as saying.

He was referring to reports in the local press of dozens of mysterious shootings in towns in Java over the past few weeks.

The victims were described as suspected robbers, bandits and villains, but the reports did not identify the gunmen and police spokesmen have declined to comment on the issue.

"The state's law enforcement agencies should combat crime in ways that conform with government policy, giving preference to preventive methods," Deputy Speaker Harjanto, a member of the opposition PDI (Democratic) Party, told the semi-official Antara news agency in a statement.

He said the killings and reports of sadistic crimes were "damaging the country's image especially now that Indonesia is trying to attract a large number of tourists."

The large circulation Jakarta newspaper Sinar Harapan said last week that 13 bodies of suspected criminals were being kept at the main hospital morgue in Jogjakarta, 560 kilometres southeast of Jakarta, for autopsy.

The local press reported last month that about 15 people were killed in military anti-crime operations in Jogjakarta.

Li Gen, Yogie Memet, regional military commander for Java and Madura, two of Indonesia's most densely populated islands, told reporters last month that similar operations would be implemented elsewhere to cut down mounting crime in towns.

Hundreds of suspected criminals in the Jogjakarta area have been rounded up in recent weeks and issued with special identity cards which they must carry at all times.

Police arrest 200 Chileans in arms search

SANTIAGO (R) — Up to 200 people were arrested in a big police operation in poor neighbourhoods of Santiago Saturday, eyewitnesses said.

Police said the sweep was aimed at finding arms used against them in street violence this week.

There was no official comment Sunday on the operation which began in the early hours and went on into the afternoon.

The eyewitnesses said police had checked the papers of thousands of men in at least three neighbourhoods south of Santiago, rounding up hundreds on a football field.

The operation followed a night of street violence on Friday, two days after a day of protest against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet in which two people died.

Most of those arrested were reported to be people with arrest warrants already out against them or with criminal records.

The demonstrations, broken up by police using tear gas and water cannon, came after the funeral of the victims of Wednesday's violence — a 15-year-old boy shot dead by detectives and a young taxi driver whose relatives said was shot by police.

Diplomats and commentators have described the incidents as the most serious in the 10 years since President Pinochet came to power in a bloody coup.

Newspapers quoted unofficial sources as saying arms had been found at one house during Saturday's operation, including automatic weapons and handguns.

A statement from the military commanders of the area said the sweep was intended to discover arms and explosives and arrest "anti-social elements."

In the country's main port of Valparaiso three of the 11 people wounded in a bomb attack on the headquarters of police detectives on Friday night were reported still in a serious condition. The three include a 13-year-old boy.

Polish newspaper attacks Walesa

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, was criticised by the Polish army newspaper Monday for thanking West German aid organisations it said represented right wingers with designs on Polish territory.

Zolnierz Wolnosci, a fierce critic of Walesa and the Solidarity movement, described him for the first time as leader of Solidarity extremists.

It said Walesa wrote to thank a human rights organisation headed by Bernhard Bilke, former editor of the right-wing Die Welt newspaper, for aid to Poland in the name of the Polish nation, though he was only a private citizen.

This was despite the claims of the West German right wing to Polish territory.

"In the light of the anti-Polish

course pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany's right wing, every Pole must wonder about the motives behind the behaviour of the leader of the extremist wing of the former Solidarity," it said.

YOUTH dies in police custody

WARSAW (R) — A 19-year-old Polish student died in hospital two days after he was picked up and interrogated by police, sources close to the youth's family said Monday.

Grzegorz Przemyski, whose mother works at an aid centre for martial law prisoners, was taken to a police station in Warsaw's old town on Thursday evening after he and three friends were stopped coming out of a wine bar where they had been celebrating their

high school graduation.

The sources said Przemyski was taken to hospital shortly afterwards in an ambulance and underwent a lengthy operation for internal injuries, including damage to the liver and spleen, but died on Saturday.

A police spokesman said Przemyski had been picked up while drunk but had later been released from the police station to go home. A full statement would be issued later, he said.

Przemyski's mother, Barbara Sadowska, is a poet and member of the suspended Writers' Union who works at St. Martin's Convent Aid Centre for Martial law prisoners.

The convent was raided on May 3 by 15 unidentified men, one of whom was seen carrying an official-style walkie-talkie radio.

an area of lake Chad where the frontier is disputed by Chad.

A Nigerian government statement revealing the incidents blamed "stragglers from Chad" for starting the fighting by trying to extort food and money from Nigerian fishermen.

Government officials from both countries met in Lagos two weeks ago to discuss the incidents.

Minister of State Muhammad Bello Kirfi told Reuters after the talks that a possible meeting between Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and Chadian leader Hissene Habre to solve the problem had been discussed.

It said the offensive was aimed at recapturing five villages seized by the Chadians last month in attacks that forced the Nigerians to retreat. The fighting occurred in

from torture.

Some Western diplomats believe the number of political detainees is higher than the 375 announced by the society, which they said was not an extremist organisation.

Last year Amnesty International said there were about 6,000 political prisoners in Pakistan.

The report said that since President Zia seized power in a coup in 1977, human rights demanded by the United Nations had been denied and there was complete government control of the press.

The Human Rights Society of Pakistan was founded about 15 years ago by Syed Mohammad Zafar, a former law minister.

Mr. Zafar is still its chief patron and is also general secretary of the right-wing Muslim League (Pagaro Group), one of Pakistan's main political parties.

Some former members of the Justice Party were named as founders of the Nationalist Democracy Party and are expected to draw some of the old party's support towards the new one.

Among the list of 41 founding members headed to the Interior Ministry were the names of the former Minister of Customs and Monopoly, Ali Bozer, and former Justice Minister Rifat Bayazit, who resigned last Friday from the military-appointed cabinet.

Political observers said their resignations indicated the Nationalist Democracy Party had the approval of the ruling five-man National Security Council.

Other prospective parties are expected to submit registration documents this week.

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Nigerian troops launch counter-attack against Chad

LAGOS (R) — Nigerian troops have begun a counter attack against Chadian forces to retake villages near Lake Chad lost in border clashes last month, the government-owned New Nigerian newspaper reported Monday.

The newspaper quoted military sources in the region as saying over 300 Chadian troops had been killed so far in the fighting. It gave no casualty figures for the Nigerian side.

It said the offensive was aimed at recapturing five villages seized by the Chadians last month in attacks that forced the Nigerians to retreat. The fighting occurred in

from torture.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Glomp arrives in Vatican

VATICAN CITY (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glomp, arrived in Rome Monday on an unscheduled visit for talks at the Vatican. Vatican sources said Cardinal Glomp was expected to discuss details of Pope John Paul's June tour of Poland and with the pontiff and other senior curia officials. Recent tensions between the church and the communist authorities were bound to figure high in the discussions, they added. But they said Cardinal Glomp's visit, although unscheduled, was not necessarily a sign of church concern over the direction of political developments in Warsaw ahead of the Pope's trip.

British police fail in desperate attempt

HALESOWEN, England (R) — Police rushed to the scene when a caller reported finding a safe abandoned by the roadside in the English midlands town of Halesowen. Officers dusted it for fingerprints and then tried to move it. But it would not budge, despite much heaving and pulling. Even a tow truck failed to shift the thing. "It was then," said an embarrassed police spokesman, "that we realised we were dealing with an electricity junction box cemented into the ground."

Paper stands by on Mrs. Reagan's cancer story

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Women anti nuclear campaigners appeal for funds

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Harlem